THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

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Wilmington Journal.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, $1.

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All Obituaries and private publications of every character, are charged as advertisements.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 42 Cedar st., New York.
april 19 10-1y

ADVANCES ON COTTON.

PLANTERS DESIRING TO RAISE MONEY on their Cotton without selling at present low price, can get an advance on same by shipping it through me to Liverpool, where it can be held at small cost during the season.

Tax need not be prepaid on Cotton shipped.

WILLIAM LAMB,
Commission Merchant,
Norfolk, Va.
nov. 3 31-eod2w—38-1m

SPINES AND NET TWINES.

SEINES, NETS, ROPE, CORKS, BUOYS, LEADS AND NET FITTINGS,

of every description, manufactured and for sale by H. & G. W. LORD,
89 Commercial Street,
Boston, Mass.
oct. 4 343m-

Special Term of the Superior Court FOR BLADEN.

BY ORDER of His Honor, the Judge presiding at the recent Fall Term of the Superior Court of Bladen county, a *Special Term* for the trial of civil cases, will be held at the Court House at Elizabethtown, on the third Monday in December next. Witnesses and Suitors in civil cases will take due notice thereof, and govern themselves accordingly.

JOHN T. MELVIN,
Clerk S. C.
nov. 1 38- w6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

DUPLIN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1867.

Daniel B. Newton, adm'r of J. B. Hunt, dec'd. vs. heirs at law of J. B. Hunt, dec'd. | petition to make real estate assets.

IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION OF the Court, that James Broadhurst, one of the defendants in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered that advertisement be made for six weeks successively, at the Court House door in Kenansville, and three other public places in Duplin county, and also in the Wilmington Journal, notifying the said defendant of the filing of this petition, and that unless he appears at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to him.

WALTER R. BELL, Clerk.
nov 29 42—w6t

OUR ONSLOW CORRESPONDENCE,

RICHLANDS, ONSLOW COUNTY, N. C.
Nov. 22d, 1867.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The late election in this county was sharply contested, there being three candidates in the field, one Radical, one white man of the "*Hunnicutt*" stamp, and one a white man's candidate. Opposed to negro suffrage and against a Convention, in Upper Richlands, a negro, Jack Koonce, by name, voted against a Convention and the white man's candidate at the risk of his life, being followed and hooted at by a large crowd of blacks, and his life threatened by them. Now, for his heroism, the people have taken steps to give him fifty acres of land, a good house on it, a good horse, and a year's provisions. Let the people do so everywhere that a case of the kind comes to their notice. Encourage the black men and show them who are really their friends, and in a little while the Radicals will be as scarce as the "*original secessionists*" are now.

The names of the candidates are: White Man, Franklin Thompson; Radical, Jasper Etheridge; "*Hunnicutt*," David W. Scott.

The vote is not all in at this writing, but at present White Man is ahead.

JOHNNY REB.

A drunken Englishman thought to make himself terrible by shouting, "D—n the Queen and the English: I am a bl— Fenian, and I glory in it." But he only got some shillings fine.

A New York target company visited each of the candidates for Mayor, the other day, and filled them freely in the way of prizes, cheering each and promising him two hundred votes. About an even thing.

One of Pope's Radical conventionists is a man who, in 1861, made a formal proposition to arm and equip an expedition for the purpose of murdering President Lincoln before he could take the Presidential chair.

The Quaker City excursionists quarrelled more in Italy than anywhere else. "Mark Twain" said at Leghorn, in confidence, to a friend whom he met, "When we want to play old sledge, they want to have prayer meeting begin, and that doesn't work."

A New York letter describes that city as "a herculean, oblong, municipal bladder, stuffed with feverish sensuality, nervous energy, crab-eyed shrewdness, spasmodic fits of piety and paralytic strokes of abstraction. Oh! Hevings!

The New Bedford Mercury wants Semmes to lecture in that city, "where there is a very deep interest in the subject on which he speaks, and where he would be sure of as warm a reception as he ever gave to the crew of a whaleship."

Prentice spoils the felicity of the runaway couple who were married on the suspension bridge at Cincinnati by the information that the jurisdiction of Kentucky extends to low water on the Ohio shore, and their marriage without a license is void through miscalculation.

The new costume in Paris just touches the ground, and has cross-cuts all round; it is made of cloth, and fringed under the cross-cuts with chenille. Dark blue and dark green are the favorites. The mantle is loose, fringed round, and the sleeves are very full and flowing.

The London Times pooh-poohs our national debt, as being less than that of England, while we have a whole continent out of which to pay it. It says the Americans have bought the last key-stone of their Union arch cheaply, and that it is not unlikely the whole debt will be paid off within twenty years.

The Radicals are a trifle afraid of the coming impeachment report. They are asking upon what grounds the committee can justify themselves, and are dreading the discussion it will create. The N. Y. Times says: "The effect will be to revive angry partizanship, to delay indefinitely the urgent business of Congress, and to awaken apprehensions which will operate most injuriously. The Republican party, we fear, will suffer more than Mr. Johnson."

Garibaldi lost four times as many men as the Papal troops. The Chassepot did it.

From the Land We Love.

"MAKE TREASON ODIOUS."

"Sir William Wallace and the Maid of Orleans perished on the scaffold, loaded with every badge of ignominy, and mocked with every insult which scorn and hate could utter. What names in history are now more illustrious than these?"

Anon.

"Make treason odious!" make the sparks
Fly downward to the earth—
Make rivers re-ascend the hills
In which their springs had birth—
Make the Blue Mountains bow their heads
At Seward's little bell—
Make Lee and Jackson infamous
Like Wallace and like Tell:—

Reverse th' Omnipotent decree
And wash the negro white—
Raze out the written rolls of Time—
Quench God's eternal light—
Then hope—but not till then—to hide
The truth from mortal eye—
To blacken those immortal names
That were not born to die.

The hero of the Eastern tale
Toiled on his mountain path,
Deaf to the voices that arose
In ribaldry and wrath;—
And thus the noble of the earth,
Whose goal is fixed on high,
Despising false and foul reproach,
Shall mount beyond the sky.

STATE NEWS.

SUPREME COURT.—The winter term will commence on the second Monday in January next.

First week.—Monday and Tuesday will be devoted to applicants for license. Causes on the first Circuit will be called.

Second week.—First and second Circuits.

Third week.—Fourth and sixth Circuits.

Fourth week.—Seventh and eighth Circuits.

Fifth week.—Third Circuit.

MASONIC.—The annual election of officers for Hiram Lodge, No. 40, of this city, took place on Monday evening last, and the following gentlemen were duly elected:

D. W. Bain, W. M.; S. M. Parish, S. W.; A. Kline, J. W.; M. Grausman, Treasurer; J. C. Marcom, Secretary.

The following officers were elected in Raleigh Chapter, No. 10, on Tuesday evening last:

Jno. Nichols, High Priest; J. B. Neathery, King; D. W. Bain, Scribe; J. H. Separk, Captain of the Host; John R. Harrison, Principal Sojourner; A. Kline, Royal Arch Captain; R. H. Bradley, G. M. 3d Vale; E. S. Lougee, G. M. 2d Vale; J. M. Rosenbaum, G. M. 1st Vale; M. Grausman, Treasurer; S. M. Parish, Secretary; J. M. Betts, Guard.—Ral. *Progress.*

RELEASED.—Yesterday afternoon Mr. J. W. Maultsby and Jordan G. Leggitt, of Fayetteville, charged with being implicated in the killing of the negro Bebee, at that place, were released from military custody. They gave bonds in the sum of $10,000 to be forthcoming when called for.

These gentlemen speak in high terms of the courtesy and kindness of Col. Bomford and Lieut. Bailey.—Ral. *Sentinel.*

SHERIFF RAY.—We learn that charges have been preferred against this excellent officer, for having "obstructed reconstruction, by telling the colored people that they could not vote until they paid taxes." The charges are said to have been preferred by W. W. Holden and J. T. Deweese. Mr. Ray will be able, we presume, to vindicate himself, by the mouths of many witnesses, from the accusation. We gave, some days since, a perfectly correct and truthful account of this transaction.

Col. Bomford has very properly constituted a Board to investigate this matter. It consists of Capts. Smith and Snider and Lieut. Aiken.—Ral. *Sentinel.*

WAKE COUNTY COURT.—The County Court of Wake holds over the present week, with a full State docket. We are pleased to hear our young friend, Charles M. Busbee, Esq., County Solicitor, spoken of in flattering terms as an efficient and industrious officer.—Ral. *Sentinel.*

WILLIAMSTON AND TARBORO' RAILROAD.—The friends and supporters of this road had a grand mass meeting and barbecue at Warren's store, in North Carolina, on Saturday last. The meeting was very enthusiastic in the cause, and was addressed by talented speakers.

THE THESPIANS.—We learn that the Thespian Association have determined to give their first representation, in Tucker Hall, on Friday evening next, upon which occasion they will produce *Rip Van Winkle* and an excellent farce.

We do not wish to raise public expectation unduly. Besides, the *debut* of our young townsmen on an untried field will necessarily be attended with its drawbacks. But we know that the Association embraces much genuine histrionic talent, and that all the scenery and appointments on the occasion will be such as to secure a very creditable rendition.

We predict an overflowing house and brilliant success—such an one as will encourage the corps to continue their efforts to beguile dull care, while contributing to the most laudable and praise-worthy benefactions. The proceeds, it will be remembered, after deducting expenses, are to go to charities.—Ral. *Sentinel.*

THE TRIAL OF MOSES A. BENCINI.—We barely had time on Saturday evening to announce the acquital of this young man, tried in the Superior court of this county last week on a charge of murder, in having killed John Rich, in September last, under very peculiar circumstances. The prisoner had an only sister, to whom he was devotedly and tenderly attached, and being suddenly informed that she had been seduced by Rich, and that he (Rich) had taken advantage of her presence in his own house to accomplish his designs upon her, he immediately, in a state of mental excitement amounting almost to frenzy, rushed to the house of the deceased, three and a half miles distant, and shot him, inflicting wounds of which he soon after died. He then returned to the city and surrendered himself to a magistrate, remarking to him, "I have killed John Rich. He seduced my sister, whom I loved better than my own soul, and for whom I was willing to die."

The killing was admitted, and the plea principally relied upon by the defence, which was very ably conducted by Messrs. Boyden & Bailey, J. M. McCorkle and Jas. E. Kerr, Esqrs., of this place, and Gov. Vance, of Charlotte, was that, at the moment of the commission of the deed, his reason was so far dethroned by the shock occasioned by the sudden announcement to him of his sister's disgrace as to render him irresponsible for the act, and it was upon this ground, doubtless, that the jury, after deliberating for twenty-four hours, returned a verdict of "NOT GUILTY."

The evidence of the sister's husband, who had married her about five months before the birth of her child, and who imparted the information suddenly to the prisoner, was introduced to show the intense excitement, amounting, as he believed, from his conduct at the time, to a momentary insanity, produced in the prisoner's mind by the disclosure. In this opinion he was corroborated by the testimony of the prisoner's father, also present at the time. Dr. I. W. Jones was introduced by the State, and testified that, in his opinion, the facts deposed to by these witnesses did not furnish unequivocal proof of symptoms of insanity—that they were the effects which high excitement and sudden laceration of the feelings might produce in any sensitive mind.

The prosecution was conducted with marked ability by the State's solicitor, W. P. Caldwell, Esq., without any assistance. His Honor's charge to the jury, which we had the pleasure of hearing, was one of the very ablest and clearest "summings up" which we have ever heard. Upon the admitted facts of the case he charged the jury that there was nothing to mitigate it from murder to manslaughter. He gave several hypothetical cases in which the killing of one man by another would be manslaughter, but it was evident that this case did not come within that class. As to the alleged temporary insanity of the prisoner, he left the jury to determine whether such was the *fact*,—whether from the condition of his mind he did not know the *nature* and *quality* of the act he was committing, or if he did not know the nature of it whether he knew that it was *criminal* in him to commit it.

As we have before stated, after twenty-four hours deliberation, during which time they once came into court asking further instructions from his Honor, in which his Honor adhered closely to all he had said in his first charge—declining to give certain instructions asked for by the prisoner's counsel, and suggested to them by the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of the State *vs.* Ephraim—the jury brought in a verdict "*not guilty.*" The prisoner being a popular young man, and having the sympathy of a large portion of the community, this announcement was received with demonstrations of applause which were *promptly* suppressed by the court.

The verdict in this case should not be mistaken by the rash and the thoughtless as affording any hope of evading the penalty of the law, should they ever suddenly rush into any excesses of crime. It was clearly rendered upon the ground of the prisoner's insanity arising from the sudden laceration of the feelings—from the sudden wounding of his feelings and his honor in their tenderest point. They should likewise remember that the defence was conducted by a number of the very ablest lawyers in North Carolina, while the Solicitor was left to conduct the prosecution single handed, and without any intelligent person to render him the smallest assistance in any particular. Otherwise the verdict might possibly have been different. And if the verdict in this case meets with general approbation, it should be remembered that this was a very extraordinary case, the mitigating circumstances of which do not occur in one case in a thousand.

Salisbury *Old North State.*

FOUL MURDER IN JONES COUNTY.—Last Friday, Mr. Sam'l Elliott, an old citizen of Jones county, was shot while traveling about the Main road, on Island Creek.

It is supposed to be the work of two negroes, as two were seen near the scene of the murder a short while before it was committed, armed with muskets or shot guns. Mr. Elliott was struck with two shots, one in the right knee and one in the hip, and lingered but a few hours. It is thought that one of the murderers crossed Pembroke Ferry the same night, and it is unfortunate that he was not known.

Poor old Jones! It seems to be an impossibility to restore quiet to her borders, scarcely a month elapses after one murder ere we hear of another.

Cannot something be done to stop this lawlessness?—Newbern *Jour. of Commerce.*

COTTON IN TRANSITU.—The following statement exhibits the amount of cotton which has passed this place during the last three days, from points on the Wilmington and Raleigh Roads,—not including that which passed over the Seaboard road from the Raleigh road:

From the Wilmington Road.

New York,	303 bales.
Petersburg,	131 "
Norfolk,	99 "
Baltimore,	52 "
Bortsmouth,	7 "
From the Raleigh Road.	
Petersburg,	74 "
Baltimore,	33 "
From Weldon.	
Petersburg,	18 "
Baltimore,	5 "

Weldon *News.*

At the recent Radical jubilation in this city, one of the negro speakers indulged in the following strain of glorification:

"Heretofore, such men only as Badger or Saunders could be sent to Congress, but now, thank God! we can send a James H. Harris!"

If anybody can "do justice to the subject," we yield the palm. We confess *we* cannot.—Raleigh *Sentinel.*

IMPEACHMENT.

THREE REPORTS ON THE SUBJECT,

MAJORITY FAVOR IMPEACHMENT.

MINORITY DISSENT.

Reports Made the Order of the Day for Wednesday of Next Week—Interesting Testimony.

Three several reports from the Judiciary Committee were presented to the House of Representatives yesterday on the proposed impeachment of the President. The majority report, concluding with a resolution recommending impeachment, is signed by Messrs. Boutwell Massachusetts, Lawrence of Ohio, Williams of Pennsylvania, Thomas of Maryland, and Churchill of New York. it is extremely lengthy, covering several hundred pages of closely written foolscap. The chairman of the committee, Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, presented a minority report, signed by himself and Mr. Woodbridge of Vermont, taking the ground that in view of all the evidence which has been presented, there is nothing to require the interposition of the constitutional power of the House, and recommending that the subject be laid on the table. The only Democrats on the committee, Messrs. Eldridge of Wisconsin, and Marshall of Illinois, also present a minority report agreeing in the main with the conclusions arrived at by Messrs. Wilson and Woodbridge. We give below full abstracts of the reports:

MAJORITY REPORT.

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the resolution of the 7th of March last, authorizing them to inquire into the official conduct of Andrew Johnson, Vice-President of the United States, discharging the present duties of the office of President of the United States, and to report to this House whether in their opinion the said Andrew Johnson, while in said office, has been guilty of acts which were designed or calculated to overthrow or corrupt the Government of the United States, or any department or officer thereof, and whether the said Andrew Johnson has been guilty of any act, or has conspired with others to do acts which, in the contemplation of the constitution, are high crimes and misdemeanors requiring the interposition of the constitutional power of this House, respectfully report:

That in the performance of the important task assigned to them, they have spared no pains to make their investigation as complete as possible, not only by the exploration of the public archives, but in following every indication that seemed to promise any additional light upon the great subject of inquiry, and they submit herewith the result of that portion of their labors in the voluminous exhibit that accompanies this report. In order, however, to direct the attention of the House to such portions of the somewhat heterogeneous mass of testimony, which they have been compelled to present without the order or arrangement that might have facilitated its examination, as are regarded by them as most material to the issue, they will now proceed to state, as briefly as possible, the leading facts which they suppose the inquiry to have developed beyond dispute, along with their own conclusions therefrom, and reasons by which they have been influenced in reaching them. In so doing they must be allowed the indulgence which a comprehensive scrutiny, running over a two years' administration of the affairs of a great government, through an unexampled crisis of the State, and involving the very highest matters that can engage the attention of a free people, would seem to necessitate, and must at all events excuse.

The charges made, and to which the investigations of the committee have been especially directed, are usurpation of power and violation of law in the corrupt abuse of the appointing, pardoning and veto powers; in the corrupt interference in elections, and generally, in the commission of acts amounting to high crimes and misdemeanors under the constitution; and upon this recital it was charged with the more general duty of inquiring into the official conduct of the President of the United States, and of reporting "whether he had been guilty of any acts which were designed or calculated to overthrow, subvert or corrupt the Government of the United States; or which, in contemplation of the constitution, would constitute a high crime or misdemeanor requiring the interposition of the constitutional power of the House."

It will be observed that the great salient point of accusation standing out in the foreground and challenging the attention of the country is *usurpation of power*, which involves, of course, a violation of law.—And here it may be remarked that perhaps every great abuse, every flagrant departure from the well-settled principles of the government, which has been brought home to its present administration, whether discerning itself in special infractions of the statutes or in the profligate use of the high powers conferred by the constitution on the President, or revealing itself more manifestly in the systematic attempt to seize upon its sovereignty and disparage and supersede the great council to which that sovereignty has been entrusted in reference to the one great purpose of reconstructing the shattered governments of the rebel States in accordance with his own wish, in the interest of the great criminals who carried them into the rebellion, and in such a way as to deprive the people of the loyal States of all chance of indemnity for the past or security for the future by pardoning their offences, restoring their lands and bringing them back, their hearts unrepentant and their hands yet red with the blood of our people, into a condition where they could once more embarrass and defy, if not absolutely rule the government which they had vainly endeavored to destroy. It is around this point, and as auxiliary to that great central idea, that all the special acts of maladministration we have witnessed will be found to gravitate and revolve; and it is to this point, therefore, as the great master-key which unlocks and interprets all of them, that the attention of the House will be first directed.

It is a fact of history that the obstinate and protracted struggle between the executive and legislative departments, arising out of the claim of more than kingly power on the one hand, and as strongly maintained by the operation of the just rights of sovereignty lodged with it by the people on the other, which has convulsed this nation for the last two years, and presented a spectacle that has no example here, and none in England since the era of the Stuarts, began with the advent of the present chief magistrate. The catastrophe that lighted him to his place, while it smote the heart of the nation with grief and horror, was the last expiring armed effort of the insurrection. The capital of the rebel government had fallen; its chiefs were fugitives; its flag was in the dust; the strife of arms had ceased. The hosts that had been gathered for the overthrow of this nation had either melted away in defeat and disaster or passed under the conquering hand of the republic. The extraordinary mission of the Executive was fulfilled. Although, as the commander-in-chief, he might possibly treat with a belligerent in arms, the cessation of the war in the overthrow of the rebellion and the unconditional surrender of the armies had determined that power. To hold the conquered territory within our military grasp until the sovereign power of the nation vesting in the Representatives of the same which had girt the sword upon the thigh of the Executive and placed the resources of the country, in men and money, at his command, should be ready to declare its will in relation to the rebels it had conquered was all that remained for him to do. But the duties of this sovereign were not yet at an end. An extent of territory of almost continental dimensions, desolated by war, but still swarming with millions of people, was at our feet awaiting the sentence which it had deserved.

The local governments swept away, as they had been, in the opinion of the President himself, by the whirlwind of the rebellion, were in ruins, while communities were in anarchy, the courts outlawed, the social tie dissolved, a system of pretended laws existing in deadly conflict with the law of the conqueror, a people subdued, but sullen and full of hate, and hostile as ever to the power that had overthrown them; a loyal element asking for protection, a new and anomalous relation without a parallel in history, about which the wisest of statesmen might well hesitate and differ, superinduced fratricidal strifes that had ruptured the original ties and placed its objects in the condition of public enemies; a large army to be disbanded, and such indulgence extended, such punishment inflicted and such security demanded for the future as the interests of peace and justice might require. Never in the history of this or any other State have questions more numerous and vital, more delicate or difficult, requiring graver deliberation or involving the exercise of higher governmental powers presented themselves for the consideration of a people, and never was a Congress convoked in a more serious crisis of a State. The duties and responsibilities of the men who formed and organized the Union of these States, and of those who assembled here in 1861 to consult upon and provide the means for suppressing this great rebellion, were as nothing in the comparison, and demanded certainly no higher sagacity and no broader wisdom than the task of bringing back the dismembered States, and fusing these jarring and discordant elements into one harmonious whole.

For this great work the supreme Executive of the nation, even though he had been endowed by nature with the very highest of organizing faculties, was obviously unfitted by the very nature of his office. If Mr. Lincoln had survived, it is not to be doubted from his habitual deference to the public will, that although a citizen of a loyal State and enjoying the public confidence in the highest possible degree, he would have felt it to be his duty to convoke the representatives of the people to lay down his sword in their presence and to refer it to their enlightened and patriotic judgment to decide what was to be done with the territories and people that had been brought under the authority of the government by our arms.

The bloody hand of treason unfortunately moved him away in the very hour of the nation's triumph. But if these were reasons which could have made this duty an imperative one with him, how powerfully were they reinforced by the double effect of the tragedy that not only deprived the nation of its trusted head, but cast the reins of government upon a successor. The new President was himself in the doubtful and delicate position of a citizen of one of the revolting States which were to be summoned for judgment before the bar of the American people. It was perhaps natural that he should sympathize with the communities from which he had mainly differed only on prudential reasons, or in other words, as to the wisdom of the revolt at that particular juncture of affairs.

If other arguments had not sufficed to convince him of the necessity of referring all these great questions to the only tribunal on earth that had the power to decide them, it ought to have been sufficient that he owed alike his honor and his accidental powers to the generous confidence of the loyal States. He expected, of course, that they would insist—as they had a right to do—upon such conditions as would secure to them, if not indemity for the past, at least the amplest securities for the future. Instead, therefore, of convoking the Congress of the United States to delibrate upon the condition of the country, he seems to have made up his mind to undertake that mighty task himself, to forestall the judgment and the wishes of the loyal people, and to neutralize the power to undo his work by bringing in the rebel States themselves to participate in the deliberations upon any and all questions which might be left for settlement.

To effect this object he issues his imperial proclamations, beginning with that of the 29th of May, in virtue, as he says, of his double authority as President of the United States and commander-in-chief of the armies, declaring the governments of these States to have perished, creating, under the denomination of provisional governors, civil offices unknown to the law, appointing to these offices men who were notoriously disqualified, by reason of their participating in the rebellion, from holding any office under this government, and yet allowed to hold the same and exercise the duties thereof at salaries fixed by himself and paid out of the contingent fund of one of the departments in clear violation of the acts of July 2d, 1862, and 9th of February, 1863. Declaring, moreover, at the same time, that the government of these States had been destroyed, he assumes it to be his individual right, as being himself the State, rather the United States, to execute the guaranty of the constitution by providing them with new ones, and accordingly directed his pretended governors to order conventions of such of the people as it was his pleasure to indicate, to make constitutions for them, on such terms and with such provisions as were agreeable to himself. Unprovided, however, of course, in the absence of Congress, with the necessary resources to meet the expenses of these organizations, he not only directs the payment of a portion of them out of the contingent fund of the War Department, but with a boldness unequalled even by Charles I., when he, too, undertook to reign without a parliament, provides for a deficit by authorizing the seizure of property and the appropriation of moneys belonging to the government, and directing his governors to levy taxes for the same purpose from the subject people.

The further reading of the report was dispensed with, excepting the conclusion, as follows:

In accordance with the testimony herewith submitted and the views of the law herein presented the committee are of opinion that Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, is guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors requiring the interposition of the constitutional power of this House:

In that upon the final surrender of the rebel armies, and the overthrow of the rebel government, the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, neglected to convene the Congress of the United States, that by its aid and authority legal and constitutional measures might have been adopted for the organization of loyal and constitutional governments in the States then recently in rebellion.

In that in his proclamation to the people of North Carolina of the 29th day of May, 1865, he assumed that he had authority to decide whether the government of North Carolina, and whether any other government that might be set up therein, was republican in form, and that in his office of President it was his duty and within his power to guarantee to said people a republican form of government, contrary to the constitution, which provides that the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and contrary also to a deliberate opinion of the Supreme Court, which declared that Congress is invested exclusively with the power to decide whether the government of a State is republican or not.

In that he did thereafter reorganize and treat a plan of government set up in North Carolina, under and in conformity to his own advice and direction, as republican in form, and entirely restored to its functions as a State, notwithstanding Congress is the branch of the government in which, by the constitution, such power is exclusively vested, and notwithstanding Congress did refuse to recognize such government as a legitimate government, or as a government republican in form.

In that by a public proclamation and otherwise he did, in the year 1865, invite, solicit and convene in certain other States then recently in rebellion conventions of persons, many of whom were known traitors, who had been organized in an attempt to overthrow the government of the United States, and urged and directed such conventions to frame constitutions for such States.

In that he thereupon assumed to accept, ratify and confirm certain so-called constitutions framed by such illegal and reasonable assemblies of persons, which constitutions were never submitted to the people of the respective States, nor ratified and confirmed by the United States, thus usurping and exercising powers vested by the constitution in the Congress of the United States exclusively; in that he pardoned large numbers of public and notorious traitors, with the design of receiving their aid in such conventions called by his advice and direction for the purpose of organizing and setting up such illegal governments in the States then recently in rebellion, prior to the annual meeting of Congress, with the intent thus to constrain Congress to accept, ratify and confirm such illegal and unconstitutional proceedings.

In that he did within and for the States recently in rebellion create and establish as a civil office the office of provisional governor, so-called, an office unknown to the constitution or laws of the land. In that he appointed to such office so created in said States, respectively, men who were public and notorious traitors, he well knowing that they had been engaged in open, persistent and formidable efforts for the overthrow of the government of the United States, and well knowing, also, that these men could not enter upon the duties of said office without committing the crime of perjury, or in manifest violation of the laws of the country.

In that he directed the Secretary of State to promise payment of money to said persons so illegally appointed, as salary or compensation for services to be performed in said office so illegally created, contrary to the provisions of the law of the United States, approved February 9, 1863, entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending the twentieth day of June, 1864, and for a deficiency for the signal service for the year ending June 30, 1863."

In that he directed the Secretary of War to pay moneys to said persons for services performed in said office so illegally created, which moneys were so paid under his direction, without authority of law, contrary to law, and in violation of the constitution of the United States.

In that he deliberately dispensed with and suspended the operation of a provision of a law of the United States, passed on the 2d of July, 1862, entitled "An act to prescribe an oath of office, and for other purposes."

In that he appointed to offices created by the laws of the United States, persons who, as was well known to him, had been engaged in the rebellion, who were guilty of the crime of treason, and who could not, without committing the crime of perjury, or otherwise violating, criminally, the said act of July 2d, 1862, enter upon the duties thereof.

In that without authority of law, and contrary to law, he used and applied property taken from the enemy in time of war for the payment of the expenses and the support of the said illegal and unconstitutional governments so set up in the said States recently in rebellion, and for a like purpose, and in violation of the constitution and of his oath of office, he authorized and permitted a levy of taxes upon the people of said States, thus usurping and exercising a power which by the constitution is vested exclusively in the Congress of the United States, all of which acts were a usurpation of power contrary to the laws and constitution of the United States, and in violation of his oath of office as President of the United States.

In that the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, has, in messages to Congress and otherwise, publicly denied substantially the right of Congress to provide for the pacification, government and restoration of said States to the Union; and in like manner he has asserted his exclusive right to provide governments therefor, and to accept and proclaim the restoration of said States to the Union, all of which is in derogation of the rightful authority of Congress, and calculated to subvert the government of the United States.

In that, in accordance with said declaration, he has vetoed various bills passed by Congress for the pacification and government of the States recently in rebellion and their speedy restoration to the Union, and upon the ground and for the reason that the said States had been restored to their places in the Union by his aforesaid illegal and unconstitutional proceedings, thus usurping and using a constitutional power of the office he held as to prevent the restoration of the Union upon a constitutional basis.

In that he has exercised the power of removal from and appointment to office for the purpose of maintaining effectually his aforesaid usurpation, and for the purpose of securing the recognition by Congress of the State governments so illegally and unconstitutionally set up in the States recently in rebellion, such removals and appointments having been attended and followed with great injury to the public service, and with enormous losses to the public revenue.

In that in the exercise of the pardoning power he issued an order for the restoration of one hundred and ninety-three men belonging to West Virginia, who upon the record of the War Department, were marked as deserters from the army in time of war, and this upon the representations of private and interested persons, and without previous investigation by any officer of the War Department, and for the sole purpose of enabling persons to vote in an election then pending in said State, and with the expectation that they so vote as to support him in his aforesaid unconstitutional proceedings, he then well knowing that the men so restored, and by virtue of such restoration, would be entitled to a large sum of money from the treasury of the United States.

In that, by his message to the House of Representatives, on the 22d day of June, 1866, and by other public and private means, he has attempted to prevent the ratification of an amendment to the constitution of the United States, proposed to the several States by the two houses of Congress agreeably to the constitution of the United States, although such proposed amendment provided, among other things, for the validity of the public debt of the United States, and rendered the payment of any claim for slaves emancipated, or of any debt incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States impossible either by the government of the United States or by any of the States recently in rebellion, he well knowing that the provisions inserted under and by his dictation in the said illegal constitutions for said States were wholly inadequate to protect the loyal people thereof, or the people of the United States against the payment of claims on account of slaves emancipated and of debts incurred by such States in aid of rebellion, thus rendering it practicable and easy for those in authority in the aforesaid illegal and unconstitutional governments thus set up to tax and oppress the loyal people of such States for the benefit of those who have been engaged in the attempt to overthrow the government of the United States.

In that he has made official and other public declarations and statements calculated and designed to injure and impair the credit of the United States, to encourage persons recently engaged in rebellion against its authority to obstruct and resist the reorganization of the rebel States, so-called, upon a Republican basis, and calculated and designed also to deprive the Congress of the United States of the confidence of the people as well in its patriotism as in its constitutional right to exist, and to act as the department of the government which under the constitution possesses exclusive legislative power, and all this with the intent of rendering Congress incapable of resisting either his said usurpations of power, or of providing and enforcing measures necessary for the pacification and restoration of the Union.

And that in all this he exercised the veto power, the power of removal and appointment, the pardoning power, and other constitutional powers of his office, for the purpose of delaying, hindering, obstructing, and preventing the restoration of the Union by constitutional means and for the further purpose of alienating from the government and laws of the United States those persons who had been engaged in the rebellion, and who, without aid, comfort and encouragement thus by him given to them would have resumed in good faith their allegiance to the constitution; and all with the expectation of conciliating them to himself personally, that he might thereby finally prevent the restoration of the Union upon the basis of the laws passed by Congress.

And further, that the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, transferred and surrendered, and authorized and directed the transfer and surrender of railway property of the value of many millions of dollars to persons who had been engaged in the rebellion, or to corporations owned wholly or in part by such persons, he well knowing that in some instances the railways had been constructed by the United States, that in others such railways and railway property had been captured from the enemy in war, and afterwards repaired at great cost by the United States, such transfer and surrender being made without authority of law and in violation of law.

In that he directed and authorized the sale of large quantities of railway rolling stock and other railway property of the value of many millions of dollars, the property of the United States by purchase and construction, to corporations and parties then known to him to be unable to pay their debts then matured and due, and this without exacting from said corporations and parties any securities whatever.

In that he directed and ordered subordinate officers of the government to postpone and delay the collection of moneys due and payable to the United States on account of such sales, in apparent conformity to an order previously made by him that the interest upon certain bonds issued or guaranteed by the State of Tennessee in aid of certain railways, then due and unpaid for a period of four years and more, should be first paid out of the earnings of the roads in whose behalf said bonds were so issued or guaranteed.

In that, in conformity to such order and direction, the collection of moneys payable and then due to the United States was delayed and postponed, and the interest on such bonds, of which he himself was a large holder, was paid according to the terms of his own order, thus corruptly using his office to defraud and wrong the people of the United States, and for his own personal advantage.

In that he has not only restored to claimants thereof large amounts of cotton and other abandoned property that had been seized and taken by the agents of the Treasury in conformity to law, but has paid and directed the payment of the actual proceeds of sales made thereof, and this in violation of a law o the United States which orders and requires the payment into the treasury of the United States of all moneys received from such sales, and provides for loyal claimants a sufficient and easy remedy in the Court of Claims, and in manifest violation also of the spirit and meaning of the constitution, wherein it is declared that no money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law.

And further, in that the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, authorized the use of the army of the United States for the dispersion of a peaceful and lawful assembly of citizens of Louisiana, and this by virtue of a dispatch addressed to a person who was not an officer of the army, but who was a public and notorious traitor, and all with the intent to deprive the loyal people of Louisiana of every opportunity to frame a State government republican in form, and with the intent further to continue in places of trust and emolument persons who had been engaged in an attempt to overthrow the government of the United States, expecting thus to conciliate such persons to himself and secure their aid in support of his aforesaid unconstitutional designs.

All of which omissions of duty, usurpations of power, violations of his oath of office, of the laws, and of the Constitution of the United States by the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, have retarded the public prosperity, lessened the public revenues, disordered the business and finances of the country, encouraged insubordination in the people of the States recently in rebellion, fostered sentiments of hostility between different classes of citizens, revived and kept alive the spirit of the rebellion, humiliated the nation, dishonored republican institutions, obstructed the restoration of said States to the Union, and delayed and postponed the peaceful and fraternal organization of the government of the United States.

The committee therefore report the accompanying resolution and recommend its passage.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
FRANCIS THOMAS,
THOMAS WILLIAMS,
WILLIAM LAWRENCE,
JOHN C. CHURCHILL.

Resolution providing for the impeachment of the President of the United States:

"*Resolved*, That Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors."

Signed by Geo. S. Boutwell, Wm. Lawrence, Francis Thomas, Thos. Williams and John C. Churchill.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1867.

County Meeting.

There will be a meeting of the Conservative citizens of New Hanover in the Court House in this city, Monday night, the 9th instant.

Radical Purposes.

The Government of the United States expended thousands of millions of dollars, and sacrificed hundreds of thousands of lives to prevent the dissolution of the Union. The solemn declaration of President LINCOLN, the earnest resolves of Congress looked to a restoration of the Union as the object of the war. Soldiers were enlisted, battles were fought under the flag, and the integrity and glory of the undivided and indivisible Union was spoken in speeches, sung in poetry, preached in sermons, until the whole North, with one accord, rose up and demanded its restoration, and enforced that demand with a giant's strength.

For more than two years the war has been ended and no armed effort has been made to interfere with the usual and ordinary course of the government. No unusual disturbance, no extraordinary violations of law have occurred to point to any attempt or desire on the part of the Southern people to be unfaithful to the duties devolving upon them by the surrender of their armies, and the overthrow of their government. Nothing has happened in the least to prove any want of faith in keeping most sacredly the solemn obligations in renewing their allegiance. During this time, however, upon one pretence and then another, the Southern States have been excluded from the Union, and their people denied every right of citizenship, while saddled with every burden of government.

This injustice and iniquity, followed by the political supremacy of negroes, has unsettled labor, deadened industry, checked recuperation, and destroyed hope. The South has been brought to the verge of ruin. Agriculture is drooping and commerce must dwindle away. The great centres of trade and wealth at the North, paralyzed by our prostration, and divining its cause, have renounced the party which has produced this condition of affairs, and are demanding reformation.

Yet the work of Africanizing these States goes on. We have just gone through the farce of an election in North Carolina. She has followed her sisters into the slough of negro domination, and a Convention, elected by the negroes, is to meet for the purpose of fastening political and social equality of the blacks upon the whites of North Carolina. The patriotic voice of the President has again rang through the land proclaiming the unconstitutionality of these measures, the disadvantages they occasion and the dangers they threaten. He speaks to heedless hearers. Instead of listening to the voice of patriotic reason, they threaten to impeach and remove the Executive. His appeals and his warnings are alike unheeded. Sectional interest and party predominance and not the Constitution and the laws, fealty to party and not to the country, are now recognized as the highest duties of public servants.

These dangerous excesses will not be abated so long as there remains a hope of continued party domination. The South, delivered over to the tender mercies of ignorant and prejudiced blacks and unprincipled and ambitious adventurers, would willingly be committed to the fire and sword, to which their teachings lead, and the North would be thrown into the vortex of revolution and anarchy, to which impeachment and removal point, if by these means the Government could be secured to the vile plotters who thus jeopardize its peace and prosperity. Although, ever since Congress committed itself to negro supremacy in the South, and took steps looking to the impeachment of the President, every expression of public sentiment has been adverse to these measures, yet it seems determined to persevere in its course. State after State speak at the ballot-box, public meetings entreat, the Chief Magistrate warns, and the heart of the country is pulseless with patriotic alarm in view of the dangers which the impeachment and removal of the President would cause, which partizan temerity is attempting. Yet the legal mind of Boutwell sees in it nothing but technical differences; the pious Ashley regards it as a fine field for the display of political courage, and the braggart Logan proposes to wager upon the chances with the same impudent carelessness which characterizes the *habitues* of the gambling table and race course, in so little regard are held questions involving the very life of the nation. In the meanwhile the people are being aroused to their true danger, and are coming to the rescue of their country. God will surely give them strength and courage to accomplish their glorious work.

General Grant's Testimony.

Want of room has compelled us to omit publishing the testimony of General GRANT before the House Judiciary Committee upon the subject of impeachment. Before its publication it was said that the testimony would establish the fact that the distinguished soldier was an orthodox Radical, but we suspect the party leaders derive less satisfaction from GRANT's words than from his silence. He testifies that he was not in favor of excluding certain classes of persons from pardon, who happened to have been promoted in the Confederate service to the rank of General, or who were possessed of twenty thousand dollars in property. Paroles he regarded as protection from trial for treason by the Courts; and he insisted, upon President JOHNSON's desiring to try General LEE, that his parole, given at Appomattox, protected him. In reply to direct questions as to the President's disposition toward Congress, he testified that he had never heard him use threats or utter harsh language. The plan adopted by President JOHNSON, in establishing a provisional government for North Carolina, was in direct and exact keeping with the plan settled upon by President LINCOLN for the restoration of the seceding States to the Union.

It is a little singular that this North Carolina proclamation is one of the most serious charges brought against President JOHNSON by the majority of the Impeachment Committee, who claim that if President LINCOLN had lived he would have turned over the whole matter to Congress. And what is not so singular, but equally true, is that the individual upon whom the President conferred the appointment of Provisional Governor is one of the leading Southern "loyalists" who is hounding on the party curs against his patron.

General GRANT is sustained in his statement in regard to the North Carolina proclamation by the testimony of Secretary STANTON, before the same Committee, who says that in a discussion of this question by Mr. LINCOLN's Cabinet, on the day of the assassination, the power of the Executive branch of the Government to re-organized State governments which had been engaged in the war, without the aid of Congress, was unanimously concurred in.

In the whole testimony of General GRANT the Radicals find but little comfort. If his claims for their nomination rest upon this evidence we think he will have but little strength before their Convention. If it was not necessary previously for him to make an open and solid confession of allegiance to the party before he can become their standard-bearer, the necessity is evident now. The next six months, however, will develop many new complications and harmonize many conflicting opinions.

Progressing Quietly.

Every day that there is the mockery of an election in any of the Southern States the telegraph announces, as the New York *World* says, that "the election is progressing quietly," thus unconsciously uttering a most bitter sarcasm. In view of the fact that every poll is guarded by United States soldiers all armed *cap-a-pie*, what could be expected but quiet? On the other hand, what a severe commentary is the presence of this same soldiery upon the Radical mode of reconstruction. So far as our memory serves us, there has not been in all the Southern States since they were placed under military rule a single instance of disturbance of the peace that was not caused by negroes. Possibly they were not wholly guilty, since in more than one case it has been proven that they were incited to disorderly conduct by their pretended Radical friends. All the letters which we have printed, all the accounts which we have seen, concur in the statement that the white population are anxious for the preservation of perfect peace; in fact, were they otherwise disposed—as they are not—they know that any outbreak, however slight, that can possibly be attributed to them, will be hailed with joy by the Northern Radicals, and seized upon as a pretext for fresh legislation of increased severity toward the Southern whites.

Governor Vance.

This distinguished gentleman and popular orator addressed a very large assemblage of the people of Norfolk on Monday night. Great enthusiasm prevailed, and a thorough organization of the whites was effected. We sincerely trust that Governor VANCE and other gentlemen of our State will lend their aid to the efforts now being made in North Carolina to organize the Conservative party. Our leading men should devote a portion of their time to this work, and we are satisfied their labors will be well rewarded. North Carolina can and must be saved from the political vultures who seek to devour her.

Resignation of Judges Fowle and Little.

We learn that the resignations of Judges FOWLE and LITTLE have been tendered to the Governor and accepted. The latter resigns on account of bad health and advanced age.

Judge FOWLE has won an enviable reputation upon the Bench, and his resignation is in consequence of the interference by the military with the laws of the State. All good men must commend the spirit which makes his retirement necessary, while they regret the loss of his services, which could be illy supplied at any time, and impossible at present.

Proceedings of the Thirty-First Session of the North Carolina Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

FOURTH DAY.

NOVEMBER 30.

The Conference was called to order at 9½ o'clock; Bishop Doggett presiding.

Religious exercises were conducted by Rev. J. P. Moore.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

A communication from the Secretary of the Foreign Mission Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, urging collections in behalf of Foreign Missions, was read to the Conference.

A special committee, consisting of Rev. N. H. D. Wilson and Messrs. Jno. B. Williams and Richard R. Gwin, was elected to take this matter in hand.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Deems, the Committee on Public Worship were requested to defer the regular Missionary meeting until Monday night.

Rev. Dr. Deems also moved that Rev. Dr. Closs be requested to preach a discourse commemorative of the late Rev. R. T. Heflin, D. D., at such time as may be appointed by the Committee on Public Worship, which motion was carried.

A communication from the Southern Publishing House, located at Nashville, Tenn., urging the support of the *Home Monthly*, a religious magazine, published in the interest of the Church, was read to the Conference.

On motion, this communication was referred to the Committee on Books and Periodicals.

The list of preachers who had passed their examination for the fourth year, or their fourth annual examination, was proceeded with.

The following passed the examination of character and were elected to the orders of Elders: Revs. Chas. C. Dodson, Jno. D. Buie, Jonathan, H. Daily, Martin B. Sherrell, Calvin Plyver and Wm. C. Wilson. The latter was placed in the supernumerary relation.

Rev. Dr. Craven moved that the Committee on Public Worship be instructed to make arrangements for the meeting of the Educational Society to-night, which motion was passed.

The Bishop then stated as a melancholy fact that there appeared upon his minutes no candidate for orders from the third year. He suggested that a day of fasting and prayer to God be set apart by this Conference, that He may "send forth laborers unto the harvest."

James E. Thompson, having passed his second annual examination, was admitted to full membership in the Conference, after having answered the questions required. His character also passed examination and he was elected to Deacon's orders.

Hiram P. Cole, a probationer of the first year, having passed his examination, his character was also passed.

Question 8th was called:

"What local preachers are elected and ordained Deacons?"

When Revs. Fleming Thomason and Berry M. Stevenson were recommended. They passed the examination of character and were elected to Deacon's orders.

Rev. James Bodenheimer was also recommended in this same connection. A nice point was here made in regard to the law of the Church, having a particular bearing upon this case and the two immediately preceding it, which was discussed at great length.

Pending any definite action on this subject, the hour of service having arrived, on motion of Rev. Dr. Deems, the Conference took a recess to hear the sermon on the Pastorate, by Rev. Dr. Reid.

Immediately after the delivery of this sermon, the Conference was again called to order.

Rev. Mr. Stacy, of the South Carolina Conference, was introduced to the Conference and invited to a seat with the members

The question under discussion at the time of the adjournment for service was resumed.

The name of Rev. James Bodenheimer was withdrawn.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Reid, the vote in the cases of Revs. Fleming Thomason and Berry M. Stevenson was reconsidered, and their names also withdrawn.

The call was then resumed.

The following were recommended, passed the examination of character and elected to Deacon's orders:

Revs. James F. Roberts, Delancy C. Simpson, J. S. Short, J. H. Jenkins, John L. Burt, John W. Cotten and A. M. Betts.

Rev. Jos. Hall was also recommended in the same connection as the above, but the recommendation was subsequently withdrawn.

Question 10th, relating to applications for Elder's orders from the local ranks, was called.

On this question Rev. Neill M. Ray passed the examination of character and was elected to Elder's orders.

The Committee on Necessitous Cases made a report, recommending several special appropriations, which report was adopted.

The Conference then adjourned with the benediction.

FIFTH DAY.

DECEMBER 2.

The Conference met and was called to order at 9½ o'clock; Bishop Doggett in the chair.

Religious exercises were conducted by Rev. Jos. H. Wheeler.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Rev. Dr. Sehon, Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions, was introduced to the Conference and invited to a seat in the body.

The Bishop then handed the Secretary the names of persons ordained Deacons and Elders by him yesterday.

Question 15th was called:

"Who are received by transfer from other Conferences?"

When Rev. John S. R. Clark was announced as having been transferred from the Virginia Conference by Bishop Pierce; after having passed the regular examination of character, he was received as a member of the Conference.

On motion of Rev. L. L. Hendren, the Bishop was requested to appoint Rev. Mr. Clark Chaplain and Professor of the Kittrell Springs Female College.

On motion of Rev. R. S. Moran, Rev. T. B. Reeks was continued in the supernumerary relation.

Question 14th was then called:

"What preachers have died during the year?"

When it was stated that none had died.

The Bishop then remarked: "What a special cause of thanksgiving to God," and suggested a song of praise and prayer of thanksgiving to the Almighty Ruler who had thus protected and watched over them during the past year.

After singing the doxology, and a prayer by the Rev. Dr. Reid, the Conference was again called to order and business resumed.

Question 1st was called:

"Who are admitted on trial?"

When Wm. H. Clark, Batson C. Phillips and George C. Bynum were recommended and admitted.

Question 22d, regarding the place of holding the next session of the Conference, was called, and after some little discussion the town of Statesville selected.

A report from Rev. Dr. Redford, Secretary of the Southern Methodist Publishing House, in relation to the general management of the institution and the means of paying its debts, and requesting aid in this particular, was read to the Conference.

Rev. Dr. Deems offered a resolution to the effect that the North Carolina Conference has heard with profound satisfaction the report of Rev. Dr. Redford, Secretary of the Southern Methodist Publishing Company, and that the Ministers within the bounds of this Conference will endeavor to enlist the sympaties and support of their respective charges in behalf of this enterprise.

Rev. Dr. Sehon then entertained the Conference with an encouraging report of Dr. Redford's operations and of the enterprise he has in hand.

The report from the Publishing House and the resolution offered by Rev. Dr. Deems were, on motion, referred to the Committee on Books and Periodicals.

A report from the Thomasville Female College containing a general statement regarding the institution, was submitted to the Conference, and referred to the Committee on Education.

The report of the Committee on Finance, suggesting a plan for the consolidation of collections, previously laid on the table, was, on motion, called up.

Rev. Dr. Reid offered a substitute for this report.

Considerable debate arose on this subject, which was participated in principally by Rev. Drs. Closs and Reid, and Rev. Mr. Bobbitt.

After undergoing some amendment the substitute was finally adopted.

Rev. Dr. Deems, from the Special Committee, appointed to prepare a plan for the election of lay delegates, in behalf of the committee, submitted a report on this subject. After some slight amendment the report was adopted, and is as follows:

The committee on Lay Delegation beg leave respectfully to submit the following for the adoption of the Conference:

Be it ordained:

1. That there shall be held annually a District Conference, at such time and place as the Presiding Elder may designate, to be composed of all the traveling and local preachers, and all the official members upon the District, to promote the spiritual and temporal interests of the Church on the District.

2. There shall also be entitled to seats in the District Conference, one representative of the laymen in each pastoral charge, such representative to be a member of our Church, official or otherwise; to be twenty-one years of age; to be elected at a quarterly meeting; to have received a majority of all the votes cast by all the male members of the Church on that Station or Circuit present and voting: *Provided*, that if the quarterly Conference on a Circuit so order, there may be an election from each Church on the Circuit, and a majority of these electors shall, without discussion, elect their representative in the District Conference.

3. These electors shall, at some time during the session of the District Conference, elect by ballot, four delegates to the next following session of the annual Conference, such delegates to be members of the Church in the bounds of the District they represent; and each elector shall have one vote for every fifty members of the pastoral charge of which he is a member: *Provided*, that every elector shall have at least one vote.

Rev. N. H. D. Wilson, Chairman of the committee on Foreign Missions, submitted the following report and accompanying resolutions:

The committee to whom was referred the communication of Rev. Dr. Sehon, Missionary Secretary, upon the subject of Foreign Missions, beg leave to report:

That we deplore the fact that there is such a heavy debt hanging over the Board of Foreign Missions, and that so little has been done during the current year to liquidate that debt. It is futhermore a matter of sorrow that the resources for sustaining these Missions are so meagre and so insufficient to support Missions upon a scale commensurate with their importance. We believe the present condition of the treasury to result from the depressed state of the finances of the Church, and not from any want of interest in our missionary work. And we "thank God and take courage" when we consider the special indications of his providence shown in the prosperity and religious life of our missions, notwithstanding our lack of means to support and increase the number of Missionaries.

Your committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved 1st, That we recognize the indebtedness of the Missionary Board as an obligation upon the Church which should be paid as soon as this can be done without serious embarrassement of our people.

Resolved 2nd, That we are profoundly grateful to Almighty God for his manifestation of special care over our missions in China, and our missions to the Indians, in his blessings upon the missions and Missionaries in time of apparent adversity and calamity.

Resolved, 3rd, That the preachers of this Conference be requested to give special attention and effort to the claims of the missionary cause, and take up collections at such time durin the *early part* of the year, as will in their judgment promise the best success, and that one-fourth part of the collections shall be sent promptly to W. F. Smithson, Esq., of Baltimore, Treasurer of the Foreign Mission Board.

Resolved, 4th, That the Superintendents of our Sabbath Schools are hereby requested to form in their several schools, Juvenile Missionary Societies, for the purpose of raising funds to support Missionaries.

N. H. D. WILSON,
Chairman.

Rev. Dr. Sehon then submitted some remarks in behalf of this work, which were received with profound attention and a manifestation of no ordinary degree of interest.

The report of the committee was, on motion, adopted.

Leave of absence was granted to several members.

Rev. S. Milton Frost, President of the Goldsboro' Eemale College, was located at his own request.

The Conference then adjourned with the benediction.

[For the morning session of the Sixth day's procee dings see Extra which accompanys this issue.]

SIXTH DAY.

NIGHT SESSION.

DECEMBER 3.

The Conference was called to order at 7½ o'clock, pursuant to adjournment.

Religious exercises were conducted by Revs. Jno. S. Long and J. P. Moore.

An addition to the report of the Education committee, referring to Greensboro' Female College, previously laid on the table, was called for and discussed at considerable length.

Rev. Dr. Deems, in behalf of Rev. Dr. Closs and himself, submitted a plan for raising funds to rebuild this College. It contains two prominent features: 1st. It makes it incumbent upon preachers to solicit donations of one dollar from each member of their congregations. 2nd. That they will unitedly procure the names of ten or more laymen who will obligate themselves to subscribe five hundred dollars each for this object, to be paid in five annual installments of one hundred dollars each.

After some discussion, the plan was adopted.

A series of resolutions were submitted by Rev. R. S. Moran, where in it was stated that Rev. Dr. Deems having been solicited to connect himself with the Baltimore Conference, and having declined this invitation, preferring to remain with the North Carolina Conference, the thanks of this body were tendered him, with an expression of sincere fraternal regards and requesting the Bishop to reappoint him to the pastoral charge of the Church of the Strangers, New York City. These resolutions were adopted.

To this manifestation of regard Dr. Deems responded in some very feeling and beautiful remarks, declaring his attachment to the North Carolina Conference, and his determination to retain his relation to this body.

A series of resolutions were submitted by Rev. J. B. Bobbitt, returning the thanks of the Conference to the citizens of the city who had so kindly and hospitably entertained the members of this body; to the several Railroad and Steamboat official for their kindness in passing the members over their several lines at reduced rates; to the Pastors and Congregations of the Baptist, Presbyterian, and two African Churches, for the use of their houses of worship; and to the Bishop, who had so ably presided over their deliberations, with an expression of gratification at the manner in which he had presided, and stating that they would ever be pleased to welcome him in a similar capacity in future. Adopted.

Rev. Mr. Barringer introduced a resolution to the effect that the first Friday in April and September be set apart as days of fasting and prayer; the first with reference especially to imploring the Almighty to send forth laborers into his vineyard, and that the ministers be requested to preach on this subject on the Sunday succeeding these days. This resolution was unanimously adopted.

The Joint Board of Finance for the ensuing year was announced.

After religious exercises, and prayer by Rev. P. Doub, D. D., the Bishop proceeded to make the appointments for the ensuing year. Before doing so, however, he prefaced his action with some remarks of a nature applicable to the subject, alluding to the pecul ar system of Methodism, its requirements, its utility, and, as he believed, its perfection and the benefits accruing from its practical carrying out.

The appointments as announced are as follows:

RALEIGH DISTRICT.

Rev L L HENDREN, Presiding Elder.

Raleigh City—H T Hundson.

Raleigh Mission—M J Hunt.

Wake Circuit—H H Gibbons.

Smithfield A R Raven.

Tar River—James P Simpson.

Louisburg—J A Cunninggin,

Granville—John Tillets.

Henderson—Ira P Wyche.

Nashville—To be supplied.

Wilson Mission—To be supplied.

Kittrell Springs Female College—John S R Clark, Chaplain and Professor.

JAMES REID, Agent of Sunday Schools for the State.

HILLSBORO' DISTRICT.

Rev W H BOBBITT, Presiding Elder.

Hillsboro' and Company Shops—N H D Wilson.

Chapel Hill and Haw River—O J Brent.

Durham's—R S Webb.

Pittsboro'—Joseph B Martin.

Franklinsville—Hiram P Cole.

South Guilford—Charles H Phillips

Alamance—Alfred Norman.

Leesburg—Joseph H Wheeler.

Person—Paul J Carraway.

Orange—Adolphus W Mangum.

GREENSBORO' DISTRICT.

Rev N F REID, D. D., Presiding Elder.

Greensboro'—Wm Barringer; W C Wilson, Supernumerary.

Guilford—John W Lewis, W B Richardson.

Trinity College and High Point—B Craven, President Trinity College.

Thomasville—D R Bruton, President Female College.

Davidson—W B Meachum.

Ashboro'—R P Bibb, and Zebediah Rush.

Forsythe—James W Wheeler.

Stokes—To be Supplied.

Madison—Joseph C Thomas.

Wentworth—R G Barrett.

Yanceyville—Lemon Shell.

Trinity College—Peter Doub, Professor of Biblical Literature.

SALISBURY DISTRICT.

Rev WM CLOSS, D D, Presiding Elder

Salisbury—Calvin Plyver

Rowan—Jas F Smoot

East Rowan—Thos L Triplett

Mocksville—Jas E Mann

Yadkinsville—Jno D Buie

Jonesville and Elkin—Wm H Call

Mount Airy—M L Wood

Surry—To be supplied

Wilkes—Isaac F Kearns

Alexander—To be supplied

Iredell—M C Thomas; W W Albea, supernumerary

South Iredell—W H Barnes

Statesville—E A Yates

South Yadkin—M V Sherrill

Blue Ridge Mission—R T N Stevenson

WASHINGTON DISTRICT.

Rev. R S MORAN, Presiding Elder

Washington—John S Long

Warren—J P Moore; T B Reeks, supernumerary

Roanoke—W C Gannon

Wilson—Chas C Dodson

Tarboro'—John W Jenkins

Williamston—W H Wheeler

Martin—Jas J Hinos

Plymouth—W F Clegg

Mattimuskeet—W H Moore; I H Hill, supernumerary

Portsmouth, Oracock and Cape Hatteras—Geo E Wyche

Bath Mission—To be supplied

Church of the Strangers, New York City—Chas F Deems

NEWBERN DISTRICT.

Rev JOEL W TUCKER, Presiding Elder

Newbern—R A Willis

Beaufort—J B Bobbitt

Straits and Cape Lookout—To be supplied

Morehead City and Trent—W M Jordan; John Jones, supernumerary

Kinston—Caswell W King

Snow Hill—T B Ricard

Neuse Mission—Nathan A Hooker

Goldsboro'—Jno B Williams

Everettsville—D Culbreth; one to be supplied

Wayne Mission—To be supplied

Neuse—Jas B Bailey

WILMINGTON DISTRICT.

Rev L S BURKHEAD, Presiding Elder.

Wilmington, Front Street—J H Dally.

" *Fifth Street*—S D Peeler.

Topsail—A D Betts.

Kenansville—C M Anderson.

Magnolia—B D Culbreth.

Clinton—J H Robbins.

Cokesbury—T J Gattis.

Bladen—C M Pepper.

Elizabeth—W M Roby.

South River Mission—To be supplied.

Whiteville—Jas B Alford.

Smithville—One to be supplied; W M D Moore, supernumerary.

Brunswick—To be supplied.

Onslow—D C Johnson.

Mariner's Chapel, Wilmington—Jno N Andrews.

FAYETTEVILLE DISTRICT.

Rev S D ADAMS, Presiding Elder.

Fayetteville—T W Guthrie.

Cumberland—Geo C Bryan.

Robeson—W S Chaffin.

Rockingham—Jos Wheeler.

Montgomery—B C Phillips.

Uharia—Jno E Thompson.

Cape Fear—I W Avent.

Jonesboro'—Gaston Farrar.

Troy—Thos C Moses.

Deep River—Frank H Wood.

After the reading of the appointments, on motion of Rev. Dr. Reid, the Conference adjourned *sine die*.

LAY DELEGATES.—The following resolutions, adopted by the Lay Delegates in attendance on the Methodist Conference recently in session here, have been handed us with a request for publication. They are sufficient explanation in themselves and would have appeared in our issue of yesterday, but for the pressure upon our columns:

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 3, 1867.

In a special meeting of the lay representatives of the North Carolina Conference, during the session of the Conference, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted by a rising vote, and a copy of the same ordered to be presented to Doctor Deems.

WHEREAS, We remember with much pleasure the earnest and forcible manner in which Rev. C. F. Deems, D. D., advocated the introduction of lay representation into the councils of our church at a time when its advocacy was unpopular and when it was strenuously opposed by most of the leading journals and ministers of our church: therefore

Resolved, That we hereby heartily congratulate him on the final success of the principle for the expediency of which he then contended against such odds.

Resolved 2d, That we deem it appropriate to thus express to him our congratulations on this occasion, as we now have the pleasure of meeting him for the first time as members of the same body of which he has been for many years so honored a member.

J. B. LITTLEJOHN, Chairman.
JNO. F. FOARD, Secretary.

OUR RALEIGH CORRESPONDENCE.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 30, 1867.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—At a meeting of a large number of Conservative Union men, held in this city on yesterday, it was proposed to postpone the contemplated Conservative Convention which has been called to meet in this city on the 11th of December next, till a later period, time and place hereafter to be made known. A State Executive Committee, composed of a large number of the most prominent and influential gentlemen of the State, was organized.

Judge Daniel G. Fowle has tendered his resignation as Superior Court Judge. It is not known who will be his successor.

The Thespians of this city made their *debut* at Tucker Hall, last night, to a large and selected audience. They propose giving another exhibition on Monday night next. The proceeds are to be devoted to charitable purposes.

There are still a large number of visitors in the city. Among the distinguished arrivals at the "Yarboro" on yesterday, I noticed the names of Robert M. and Stephen A. Douglass, sons of the Hon. Stephen A. Douglass, of Illinois.

The indefatigable Blair has immortalized himself this week. It is said by many who were present, that his "dinner" on Thanksgiving Day could not have been excelled by any hotel, North or South.

AN OLD CITIZEN.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 29, 1867.

To the Journal:—That doubtful things are uncertain has had a startling verification. It has been, as heretofore asserted, a well settled opinion that a majority of the Judiciary Committee would not report in favor of impeachment. To the infinite surprise of every one, and to none more than to Messrs. Wilson, Woodbridge, Marshall and Eldridge, members of the Committee, John C. Churchill, of New York, changed his mind at the last moment, and committed himself with Boutwell, Williams, Lawrence and Thomas. Since Saturday evening last rumors had been plenty that a member of the Committee had been bribed, for one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, by Wall street speculators, to cast his vote in favor of impeachment. There was little or no confidence placed in these rumors. Since the action of the Committee, and in the great excitement here, this charge has freely circulated. Whether there is any truth in it or not, it has been sufficient to impair the name and fame of the party alluded to, and it is not improbable that an investigation will be made. It was supposed that these Radicals had determined upon a different course. I am strongly reminded of an incident found in Menzel's History of Germany, if I can read it correctly. In 738, Charles Martell sent one of his Frisii prisoners, named Rathod, to St. Wolfram, by whom he was persuaded to undergo the ceremony of baptism. A bath was prepared and Rathod plunged one foot in and was about to immerse his whole body, when he turned to the Saint and inquired whether his ancestors were in heaven, and being answered, "No, in hell, for they were heathens," withdrew his foot and declared that he preferred remaining with them. It has been so with Churchill. He had one foot in the Conservative bath, but instead of immersing his whole body he has preferred to withdraw it and remain with his party.

Whether or not the resolution declaring that Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors will pass the House by the requisite majority, is hard to tell. *Opinions here differ widely.* Very many Conservative men think it will, and that a law, sustained by the same majority, will be enacted suspending the President from the exercise of the functions of his office during the trial, will also be passed. Others think the whole matter will be laid on the table. The majority report is a wicked, insolent and revolutionary proceeding, and if carried to the conclusion first intimated, there will be bloodshed in the City of Washington. So much can be said with truth. On this point your correspondent *is* informed. *Peaceable usurpation* will have the same bloody history, illustrating "peaceable secession." Yesterday and to-day this subject is the chief and almost only topic of conversation in political circles. It is the one absorbing theme, and will remain so till it is disposed of. I may also say that no question can be raised concerning Andrew Johnson's courage in the premises. He will see to it that his great oath to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution is *religiously* observed. It will be an easy matter to keep the readers of the JOURNAL posted on the varying phases of this movement from day to day, and it will be a pleasure to do so. It may not be out of place to say to them that individual efforts to increase the patronage and circulation of the JOURNAL this winter may be of positive benefit to themselves and the State at large. THE LAND WE LOVE may also be benefited.

This reminds me of the beautiful magazine, published by the gallant General Hill, at Charlotte, and whose appropriate title is "The Land We Love." This Magazine has numerous readers in Washington, and its pages afford most gratifying evidences that the South can produce a splendid Magazine. The last number, containing a sweet portrait of little Julia Jackson, daughter of the immortal Stonewall, is worth a year's subscription. I only mention this to say that Southern papers and literature ought to be liberally sustained.

Considerable attention is being centred in the plan of the Hon. Robert J. Walker for resuming specie payments. Without detail his plan is simply this: To borrow an amount of gold from Europe equal to our national debt. Give bonds for it at six per cent. interest. This would make all paper money equal to gold, and would in no case disturb the equilibrium of business. He considers that either contraction or expansion has a tendency to repudiation. It is quite possible that the services of *statesmen* will be called into requisition in settling the financial measures of the Government this Winter. As the law stands, Mr. McCulloch has the confidence of the country, and is managing matters satisfactorily under the law. Of course it is not such an one as he would have.

It is safe to predict the early removal of General Pope. His arbitrary and unnecessary orders are too often multiplied to be tolerated. His recent order, that advertisements must only be inserted in Radical papers, is considered as carrying matters too far.

It is also probable that some specific instructions will soon be given to all the military commanders South to look after armed negro organizations. General Schofield's reports have attracted the special attention of the Executive to this matter, and here and in many places North there is much apprehension that negro violence will be the result of the power that is being placed in their hands.

The subject of John H. Surratt's trial is now reopened. Our Court is, no doubt, in favor of his early trial again, and it is possible the venire will be changed, as it is alleged by those who seem anxious to see him hung, that an impartial jury cannot be obtained here.

Thanksgiving Day was very generally observed. The Departments were closed and business of all kinds suspended.

Very truly yours,
CROMWELL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 30, 1867.

To the Journal:—Saturday, and the close of an exciting work. Congress has assembled, and national affairs are in a greater muddle than ever. Had the impeachment scheme received its death-blow, matters would wear a much more *favorable* aspect to-day. Instead of that, all is uncertainty in regard to the usefulness of Congress during the present session. If the impeachment report is sustained, as very many, the *majority* of well informed men think it will be, it will become the all-absorbing and all-engrossing subject. It will exclude and prohibit the attention which other subjects demand. Proceeded with in the mildest possible manner, it will carry us into April and June, and result in nothing but calamity and confusion to the country. On the other hand, if the prerogatives of the Executive are interfered with before trial and conviction, a *disturbance* will ensue, to which the "late unpleasantness" will hardly compare. It is undoubtedly true that the Radicals have been much disappointed by President Johnson's faithful execution of the laws. Some of them are, no doubt, passed on purpose to have them disregarded, having in view, at the same time, the ulterior purpose of framing an indictment. The Saracens once undertook to gain a victory over the Christians by a miserable trick. The fable runs as follows:

Saladin, Sultan of Egypt and Syria, in the twelfth century, and during the Crusades, challenged Richard I. to meet him in single combat and decide their respective claims to the Holy Land. With his defiance, he sent Ceur de Lion a present of a war horse, which he supposed the monarch would ride in the duel. This horse was the foal of a mare which Saladin himself intended to ride; both animals, by means of conjurations, were possessed of devils, which devils were to insure the Saracen the victory; for the mare was instructed to neigh, and the foal at the neighing was taught to kneel and suck her. However, the devils were outwitted. An angel warned Richard in a dream of the plot devised for his destruction, and not only so, but drove the devil out of his horse; and to make everything sure, filled the animal's ears with wax, so that it could not hear. With an evil spirit on one side, and a good spirit on the other, the Saracen and the Briton met in deadly encounter. At the decisive moment, Saladin's mare neighed till she shook the ground for miles around; yet Richard's horse did not obey the signal, and the result was disastrous for Saladin.

Congress, in its duel with the President, has sent him laws full of all manner of conjurations of the devil, but the angel of our destiny has kept the President warned of these plots, and at every decisive moment Congress has been vanquished, and such a result will illustrate the present attack.

Total depravity, however, has not had it all its own way. Some measures, even at this early day, have been spoken of for the relief of the people.

Mr. Eliot, of Massachusetts, the head of the Committee of Freedmen's Affairs, has instituted an inquiry as to whether or not the Freedmens Bureau should be continued beyond the time indicated by law.

The South itself would be a good judge of this, and it is very possible that a temperate discussion in Southern journals would have influence with the committee.

At the North we have paid taxes to the tune of fifteen or twenty millions a year for the support of this institution quite as long as we want to.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, had an economic fit, and wanted all testimony taken by the various Congressional committees referred to the Committee on Printing, to see whether or not the importance of the testimony would justify the expense of printing.

Mr. Pike, of Maine, is in doubt whether or not more ships of war are needed. He wants the Government to stop building them and save money in that way. It is all right; we have been selling ships and have more to dispose of. By the way, it is now said that the Ram Stonewall has turned out to be a poor sailer. Such was not the opinion three years ago.

Mr. Ingersoll, of Illinois, is exercised about the size of our standing army. It is beginning to get through his radical cranium that the disbursement of nearly one hundred millions per annum for the support of a standing army, in time of peace, is an unnecessary taxation. A few troops are needed on the frontiers, but the numbers of soldiers stationed throughout the Southern States are a supererogatory guard, and create entirely supererogatory expenditure from the Treasury. For their withdrawal the entire South would be ameliorated and relieved in condition. The presence of troops in these States, lying as in limbo of doubt as to their future, is an incubus upon a conquered, distressed, but thoroughly honorable and reliable people. The ardors which sustained a long struggle have burned out with the fires of the revolution; a perverted enthusiasm no longer betrays them into futile disturbances; but honor and the chivalrous truth and true elements of courage, which ever characterized the Southern gentleman, are better bulwarks of the law than alien bayonets, and the unquestioned influence of the great and noblest of the Southern leaders is, and will be, a shield and guide, better than any menaces of coercion, in the form of troops. 'Tis to the real Shepherds of the people, the "Kings of men," and such are Lee, in his College, Johnston, Hill, Beauregard, and the whole *camaraderie* of the quondam army, now quietly, and with stern devotion to the avocations of peace, seeking to lead all in the same, that the Government must look for association and co-adjutation in all just means and designs tending to the full restoration of the States to their just privileges and to the Union in full.

Mr. Washburne, of Wisconsin, proposes to have further purchases of real estate by the Government suspended—a very proper move. Until we can take care of what we have got, it seems a waste of money to buy more.

These are simply reform measures in minor details of expenses and taxation. The entire system is one horribly at fault. The coming week will be fraught with peculiar interest.

Very truly yours,
CROMWELL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2, 1867.

To the Journal:—The clarified state of the political pool to-day enables us almost to see to the very bottom. There is nothing so pleasant as to be able to truthfully assert what you say. There is nothing which makes a politician so popular as to be always reliable in his predictions. The labarynth of Washington politics is, in truth, a mazy one, but occasionally it can be successfully pursued.

Matters in regard to impeachment look more cheerful. It is true that Logan offers to bet heavy odds in favor of the report of the majority being sustained, but now the strongest reasons exist for entertaining the belief that it will be rejected by a majority ranging from fifteen to twenty-five. These reasons are founded in the marked influence of the press upon the members. Journals like the New York Times and the Chicago Tribune, deal in a wholesale condemnation of the whole scheme. On the other hand, it is true that the St. Louis Democrat and the Cincinnati Gazette, squarely urge the adoption of the report. Against these two papers the almost unanimous voice of Radical newspapers is against it. Members are too much afraid of their own popularity to risk it in matters of doubtful success.

The firm attitude which the President announces in his message, which will be given to Congress to-morrow, will also have some weight. He declares in his message that if the Legislative branch passes a law abolishing a co-ordinate branch of the government, that he shall assume the responsibility, and "save the life of the nation at all hazards." The impeachers who propose to suspend the President from the exercise of the functions of his office, during trial, would do well to ponder this declaration. If Congress should attempt a measure so unjust, it will perish, and all its friends and supporters like the dew in the morning sun. There are two things that may be considered as settled, first, that there will be no impeachment, and second, that there will be a bloody civil war if a co-ordinate branch of the government is attached.

The very recent election which took place in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, affords proof that the Conservatives will carry that State in the next election. Great Democratic gains have been made in that town.

The pressure for the Austrian Mission declined by Mr. Greeley, is already becoming great. There are numerous men who would like the place. It is thought that some *eminent Conservative* will be selected for the position. The Chronicle of this morning publishes a letter from Mr. W. J. McMullen, of your State, denying that Mr. S. S. Ashley said that "every negro who voted the Conservative ticket in North Carolina ought to be hung high as Haman." It makes no difference if he did, Conservative negroes will not be hung. On the contrary, if they associate their political power with decent white men, they will find themselves much better off.

Mr. Robert J. Walker's great letter on the finances is out this morning. It is considered a remarkably able document, and one that will attract much attention.

There is a general scare here about the Rinderpest, which has made its appearance in Fairfax county, Va. The attention of the authorities is called to the terrible scourge.

The second session of the 40th Congress was called to order at noon to-day. The joint Congressional Committee and the Judges of the Supreme Court waited upon the President at one o'clock.

S. M. Clark has been removed from the Currency Bureau, and Cornelius Wendell is to take his place.

It is believed that S. S. Cox, well known at the South, will receive the Austrian Mission.

Very truly yours,
CROMWELL.

Tax Orders.

The public, gennerally, have doubtless read Gen. Canby's letter to Gov. Worth, modifying the late circular of the Public Treasurer.

As to the main point in Gen. Canby's letter, in regard to the priority of the claim of the State, where a collecting officer has under his orders remitted a port on of the tax on any subject, the Treasurer's instructions seem to be supported by the following section of the Act to Regulate Taxation by the County Courts:

Section 4.—"In all cases of conflicting claims to moneys collected from any tax payer, the State shall have the priority."

Now suppose a tax-payer is assessed on the books at $30, and $5 of this amount be remitted. How is the $25 to be divided between the State and the County? Mr. Battle contends, under the above law, that the State must get her full share and that the loss must fall on the County.

This is an important matter, as most Sheriffs have already paid the State taxes, advancing them in part out of the County funds, and we hope, when the question shall be properly presented to him, Gen. Canby will allow the above mentioned law to be carried out.—Raleigh *Sentinel*

THE IMPEACHMENT FARCE.

DISSENTING REPORT OF MESSRS. MARSHALL AND ELDRIDGE.

Excoriating Exposure of the Majority and their Report.

Messrs. Marshall and Eldridge, the only Democrats on the Judiciary Committee, which has had charge of the impeachment business, submitted a brief report, embodying their conclusions and reflections and showing the report of the committee and the whole movement for impeachment in a way that makes it evident that there has not been one particle of honesty or sincerity in the proceeding, and that the attempt to oust the President is the most audacious, wanton and groundless party manœuvre that has ever been attempted in this country. We can make space only for that portion of Messrs. Marshall and Eldridge's report in which they animadvert on the charges and the testimony. They say:

With all due respect to the majority of the committee, we cannot regard the charges made against the President as a serious attempt to procure his impeachment. Without dwelling upon their utter failure to point to the commission of a single act that is recognized by the laws of our country as a high crime or misdemeanor, the inconsistency of the majority cannot fail to challenge the attention of the country. Acts for which Mr. Lincoln was clamorously applauded are deemed high crimes in Mr. Johnson. For every act so gravely condemned the President had the sanction and approval of his Cabinet, and yet while he is arraigned before the world as a criminal of the deepest dye, they are not only not impeached, but are recognized as special favorites of the party for impeachment. The latter have even gone so far as to unite in the passage of an extraordinary and unprecedented law to prevent the President from removing these officers from the places which they hold.—Mr. Stanton, the late Secretary of War, gave his emphatic approval of the acts for which the President is arraigned, and yet the ex-Secretary is a favorite and popular martyr, and the whole country is vexed with clamors for his restoration to power and place. The President is held criminally responsible for the acts of subordinates of which he did not even have the slightest notice or knowledge, and yet those bringing him to trial enact a statute depriving him of all control over these same subordinates, and they are deemed worthy of the especial protection of Congress. The President has used every means within his power to bring the great State prisoner, Jefferson Davis, to a speedy trial; and yet he has been denounced throughout the land for procrastinating and preventing the trial, while the judges and prosecuting officers having entire control of the matter have been deemed worthy of the most honeyed plaudits.

Were ever inconsistencies more glaring and inexplicable than these? And can we possibly be mistaken when we assert, that however honest may be the majority of the committee, the verdict of the country and of posterity will be that the crime of the President consists, not in violations of, but in refusals to violate the law; in being unable to keep pace with the "party of progress" in their rapidly advancing movements, or to step "outside of and above the Constitution in the administration of the Government; in preferring the Constitution of his country to the dictation of an unscrupulous cabal; in bravely daring to meet the maledictions of those who have aimed at the accomplishment of a most wicked and dangerous revolution, rather than encounter the reproaches of his own conscience and the curses of posterity through all time.

If the subject were not too grave and serious a one for mirth, some of the grounds for impeachment presented by the majority would certainly be sufficiently amusing. The President is gravely arraigned for arraying himself against the loyal people of the country in vetoing the miscalled reconstruction acts of Congress, when (without dwelling upon the Constitutional right and duty of the President in the premises) Congress itself has, for the same acts, just received the most withering and indignant condemnation and rebuke of the entire people from Maine to California. The impeachers, forgetting that they have been themselves impeached, and that the verdict of the tribunal of last resort has already been rendered against them, still persist in trifling with the peace, safety, and prosperity of the country by precipitating upon it this dangerous question at a time so critical as this. It is wicked thus to trifle with the most vital interests of the nation, and to disregard the voice of a great people, when spoken, as in this case, so emphatically in favor of the preservation of our constitutional form of government, and the rights and liberties established by our Revolutionary fathers. We will not attempt to add anything to the able, and, as we believe, unanswerable argument just presented by the chairman of our committee upon the law of impeachment. Had not experience taught us the wonderful diversity of human judgments and conclusions, we should find it difficult to believe that there could, upon the questions submitted to us, possibly be two opinions among candid and intelligent men.

Blind bigotry and unbridled partisan rage, it is true, can see no crime in the most meritorious actions, and men governed by these unhallowed passions do not hesitate to drag to the stake or the tortures of the inquisition all who will not conform to their wretched creed and miserable dogmas. They substitute their own crude and often crazy theories for truth and justice, and under pain of severest penalties demand of all men to bow down and worship the idol they have erected. That their own judgment may be fallible, or that other men differing from them may be equally wise and honest with themselves, never occurs to their minds; and they will, without hesitation, question the justice even of the Almighty if the ways of Providence do not conform to their own crude theories. This class of men has constituted a considerable portion of mankind in all ages, and in none have they been more numerous than in our own.

They have furnished the bigots and persecutors of all times, and their pathway through the long line of history, from its earliest dawn to the present time, has been marked with carnage and desolation.—With such men, no argument, based upon the Constitution and established laws, can have any solidity. They live and breathe in a purer and higher atmosphere "outside of the Constitution," and above all laws. They are too pure and immaculate to be fettered by the restraints of constitutions or written laws. They are a law unto themselves, and both men and gods must conform to their views and theories, or receive their bitterest maledictions. But our people will never submit to have their Chief Magistrate arraigned for trial for offences unknown to the laws, and which exists only in the excited brains of his political enemies. It would be a precedent disastrous in its consequences, and subversive of our political institutions.

We cannot doubt that the evidence herewith this day submitted will be received with one universal burst of indignation by the American people. If they retain any just pride in their country and its institutions, they will blush to find that the chief officer of their Government has for ten months been subjected to the scrutiny of a secret star chamber inquisition, unparalleled in its character in the annals of civilization. A drag net has been put out to catch every malicious whisper throughout the land, and all the vile vermin who had gossip or slander to retail, hearsay or otherwise, have been permitted to appear and place it upon record for the delectation of mankind. Spies have been sent all over the land to find something that might blacken the name and character of the Chief Magistrate of our country. Unwhipped knaves have given information of fabulous letters and documents, that, like the *ignus fatuus*, eternally eluded the grasp of their pursuers, and the chase ever resulted only in aiding in the depletion of the public treasury. That most notorious character, General L. C. Baker, "chief of the detective force," even had the effrontery to insult the American people by placing his spies within the very walls of the Executive Mansion; the privacy of the President's home, his private life and habits and most secret thoughts have not been deemed sacred or exempt from invasion; the members of his household have been examined, and the chief prosecutor has not hesitated to dive into the loathsome dungeons and consort with convicted felons for the purpose of accomplishing the object of arraigning the President on a charge of infamous crimes.

When we consider all these facts, and that the investigation has been a secret *ex parte* one, that it has been so persistent and untiring, and carried on at a time of most unparalleled party excitement; when the masses of the dominant party were lashed into a wild frenzy, and led to believe that the President was guilty of treason; when thousands all over the land really thought that it would be a righteous act to get him out of the way by any means, fair or foul, and when he has been hunted down by partizan malice as no man was ever hunted and hounded down before, it is really wonderful that so little has been elicited that tends in the slightest degree to tarnish the fair fame of the President. The American people ought to congratulate themselves for the sake of the reputation of their country, that the failure has been so emphatic and so complete. In what we have said of the character of evidence taken before us, and the means used to procure it, we must not be understood as reflecting upon the action of the committee or any member thereof. Such an interpretation of our remarks would do great injustice to us and to them. Whether such latitude should have been given in the examination of witnesses we will not now inquire. In an investigation before a committee it would be difficult, and, perhaps, impossible to confine the evidence to such as would be deemed admissible before a court of justice. Indeed, it may be questioned whether it would be proper so to restrict it, and it is, perhaps, better even for the President that those who were managing the prosecution from the outside were permitted to present anything that they might call or consider evidence, as the world can thus the better comprehend how utterly destitute of foundation is all this clamor that has been raised against him.

The first witness examined was General Lafayette C. Baker, late chief of the detective police, and, although examined on oath time and again, and on various occasions, it is doubtful whether he has in any one thing told the truth, even by accident. In every important statement he is contradicted by witnesses of unquestioned credibility, and there can be no doubt that to his many previous outrages, entitling him to an unenviable immortality, he has added that of wilful and deliberate perjury, and we are glad to know that no one member of the committee deems any statement made by him as worthy of the slightest credit. What a blush of shame will tinge the cheek of the American student in future ages when he reads that this miserable wretch for years held as it were in the hollow of his hand the liberties of the American people. That, clothed with power by a reckless administration, and with his hordes of unprincipled tools and spies, penetrating the land everywhere, with uncounted thousands of the people's money placed in his hands for his vile purposes, that creature not only had the power to arrest without crime or writ, and imprison without limit, any citizen of the Republic, but that he actually did so arrest thousands all over the land, and filled the prisons all over the country with the victims of his malice, or that of his master. This whole system, such an outrage upon the constitution and every principle of free government, so anti-American and anti-republican, has, with its originators and supporters, already, thank God, been damned to eternal infamy; and it is pleasant to reflect, that not only the system, but its unscrupulous agent, will go down to posterity loaded with infamy and followed by the curses of millions.

It sometimes happens that the administration of the most dangerous usurpation is placed in the hands of men so respectable for character and talent as to disarm suspicion, and conciliate even those whose liberties are endangered. We have reason to be thankful to an ever kind and merciful Providence that this worst feature of the worst of despotisms, when the attempt was made in an unhappy war to transplant it to our free American soil, was placed for its administration in the hands of a class of men so destitute of manhood and character as to arouse the undying scorn and indignation of the entire people. And as these infamous outrages were not sanctioned by any precedent in our own country, it is hoped and believed that they will never throughout all time be deemed worthy of imitation. It is not our purpose now to attempt an analysis or discussion of the evidence taken before us, or to point out the gross absurdities and inconsistencies of a very large portion of it. It will be read and considered by the American people, and we cannot doubt what their verdict will be when those who have been attempting to load with disgrace and infamy the Chief Magistrate of our country shall stand pilloried in the undying scorn and indignation of a great people. He, after passing through his fiery ordeal, we have no hesitation in predicting, will have and retain all over the land, even to a greater extent than heretofore, the respect and confidence of his countrymen.

S. S. Marshall,
Chas. A. Eldridge.

ADDRESS OF

D. McMILLAN, Esq.,

President of the New Hanover County Agricultural Society.

To the Members of the New Hanover County Agricultural Society:

Gentlemen:—It is not my purpose to undertake to entertain you with a speech, but to give some idea of the progress of our Society; to call the attention of the members to some matters that may tend to encourage the lukewarm in the cause of Agriculture, and stimulate the zealous to greater diligence, that they may give it that consideration its importance requires, and to take such action as to them may be deemed expedient.

When I look around and see the interest manifested by the presence of so large an assemblage, compared with our first meeting, I feel flattered that our effort is a success, and that twelve months hence, instead of meeting together to discuss the various subjects connected with agriculture and persuading our fellow-farmers to join in with us, we will all meet together to exhibit the products of our agricultural labors, and realize the benefits resulting from co-operation, honorable competition and concert of action.

Some ten or eleven months since, a small number of persons, actuated by feelings of patriotism and philanthropy, convened for the purpose of devising some plan by which they could bring about some concert of action among our farmers, and again bring into practice those high social feelings which have always characterized Southern gentlemen. The most feasible plan that suggested itself was the formation of a County Agricultural Society. As an initiatory step to accomplish this, they appointed committees in the various districts throughout the county, gave due notice of their action through the press, with a request that each district should form associations as auxiliaries, and that said associations, when formed, should meet again in April, through their delegates, to perfect the county organization. On that occasion only two associations responded, viz: Spring Garden and Rocky Point, representing two districts, and Topsail Sound. Not discouraged at so sparce a meeting, the County Society was regularly organized by the election of officers, the adoption of a constitution and the appointment of committees.

To carry out the views of the movers of the County Society, I respectfully recommend the reappointment of committees, not only in every district of the county, but in every neighborhood that is not represented here to-day, and urge upon them the importance of co-operation.

I would also suggest an amendment to the first section of the fifth Article of the Constitution, so as to have two meetings of the different auxiliary associations through their delegates. By this means a community of feeling and interest in the cause of agriculture will be kept up, the different associations will be kept posted and enabled to keep pace with their neighboring associations, and we will all become more alive to our true interests. I should like to see a system adopted that would not only awaken all to their true interests, but elevate them to their true sphere. I hold as a class they have never fully asserted their rights, nor occupied the position which they are entitled to by their occupation. How this is to be accomplished I will not undertake definitely to determine. The plan that suggests itself as reasonable, is to interest every farmer in the county and State.

In their occupation show to them the advantages of associating themselves together and mutually interchanging opinions and experiments, and the various other ways in which they are to be benefited, not only pecuniarily, but socially and intellectually, and the work is accomplished.

Allow me to suppose a case. Say, for instance, that every farmer in the county belonged to an association, and each paid ten cents per month (which is a small sum) for a special purpose, let that purpose be the purchase of an agriculturist's circulating library, for the use of the Society, to be loaned out to the members of the different associations as they may require them; would not a fondness for reading be soon acquired. And as the most expeditious way of acquiring information on all subjects is to consult the experience of others, an opportunity would be given us of consulting the experience of the most practical and scientific men of the day. Is it not worth a trial? It would also bring us to the why and the wherefore of everything we do; in other words, to more fully understand our business.

An active, inquiring mind will naturally fall into that train, and go on, step by step, until prosperity follows. It is to this I attribute the success of our thrifty farmers. In order to accomplish any purpose you must interest the mind, and it will develop its own results; and until this is done, will continue the beaten track of the past without improvement. As evidence of this you will find many farmers in our country, men of intelligence, well posted on all other subjects; they keep fully up with the news of the day; can give the amount of the productions of the various fertile lands of our own country, and even the wonderful life-sustaining crops of the Old World have not escaped their observation; yet they cannot give you a philosophic reason for the system they have been pursuing all their lives; any why? simply because they have never given the subject a thought. I would further suggest the appointment of a Committee of Correspondence in concert with the Corresponding Secretary, to communicate with the Governor of the State, the officers of the State Agricultural Society, and the different County Societies, relative to holding, at some time in the future, an Agricultural Convention in the State, with a view to extending it to the States if deemed practicable, for the purpose of discussing all matters pertaining to the agricultural interests of the State. I also suggest the propriety of inviting the artisans of our county, as well as all others engaged in the industrial pursuits of life, to unite with us in our effort at reconstruction and reformation. Should our Society lead to an exhibition of our labors, as we anticipate the coming year, we may make it beneficial and interesting to them as well as ourselves.

The subject of labor merits some attention, and as it has not been assigned for discussion, a passing remark may not be out of place. I do not propose taking any definite action in this matter as a society.

Unless it be in the direct importation of white labor, some of us have proved that importations from the Northern cities of penitentiary birds and bummers will not pay, yet I would like to see a considerable importation of the laboring classes of Europe come among us, provided they were the right stamp; to procure such we must employ or secure the services of an agent, to make contracts for us for a definite time, at definite prices, select only such as can give satisfactory evidence of good character at home. In this way we would insure good laborers and a community that, where naturalized, would make good citizens. It might probably be a more expensive labor, that is we, might have to pay higher prices than we do for the present labor of the country, yet we would get more work in the ratio of price, with less trouble, which I think would prove cheaper in the end.

Should they get too far a head during their first contract to be employed a second term, as common laborers, they would make reliable and profitable tenants as good neighbors. I am aware that the thrifty laborers do not long remain as such in our country—they soon become landlords; yet I am willing and anxious to see the waste and worn out lands of our county turned into flourishing farms. I think the South will have to adopt a system of tenantry something like the European style, or divide up their lands into small farms as our Northern neighbors. I have no idea that labor can be procured to carry them on as heretofore.

Yet there is another mode of labor requiring consideration.

We have a considerable population of freedmen thrown upon the country without the means of subsistence beyond their labor, and unfortunately the most of them are averse to that. We find them indolent and improvident, yet they have to be supported, and if means cannot be devised to make them self-supporting, the honest industry of the country will of necessity be taxed for that purpose.

The general government has turned them over to the different counties, except the hospitals, which they hospitably continue for the purpose of retaining a considerable number of useless officials, except in the service they render for political purposes, and I am only surprised that under the training they have had since their liberation, that we have gotten along so well with them. That they can be made an intelligent, industrious, honest and thrifty people, as claimed by their liberators, I think very improbable; yet that they may be made self supporting and useful, I think possible, by proper management. It is true that they have yet to learn that they are amenable to the laws of the country, consequently they are very reluctant in performing the duties required by law, such as paying taxes, working the public roads, &c. Thinking that now they are free, they have nothing to do but roam the country at large and live on the labor of others. The most practical plan that suggests itself for bettering their condition and making them self-supporting, is to encourage them to labor by liberal wages, and require of them liberal labor in return, impress upon them the importance of gaining a character for themselves by habits of industry, economy and strict honesty, so that when they wish to change employers, they can carry with them a favorable report of former fidelity, let us also resolve among ourselves that we will not encourage indolence and vagrancy by allowing them to live around us in idleness, also that we will not encourage them to forfeit their contracts when they have entered into such, by giving employment, before they can show a clean discharge. In this way they may be brought to see their true status, and become a quiet, useful and comparatively a happy people. Experience has shown that they are too deficient in the elements of economical management as yet, to make either agreeable or profitable tenants, consequently the system too generally adopted of renting these lands or cropping on shares, should be temporarily abandoned, as it is an injury to the freedman. They have to see their true condition, before they will benefit by kindness or be advised by their best friends, to make them dependent for employment, and require of them a recommendation of character, is the surest and shortest means of bringing about a reformation. This being gained, it will then be our duty to encourage them, not only in making a support, but also in their moral and intellectual training, as on their intelligence will depend their future usefulness. The requirement of character should be forthwith adopted. It is required of all classes and conditions of men, from the Chief Executive of the nation to the chimney sweep, and I see no good reason why the freedman should be an exception to the rule; and if this thing is not accomplished, we must be somewhat at fault; that this class of our population are to remain among us, or in the Southern States, there can be no doubt.

The recent elections at the North fully demonstrate that they will not receive them as equals nor even as emigrants. Notwithstanding, their party leaders now in power, would, through their military dictators, make them our law-givers and rulers.

The agricultural and mechanical classes at the North are beginning to feel the weight of the tythe they are paying to defray the expense of bringing the former slaves of the South to equal rights and privileges with themselves. They also see that the constitution, which they fought to maintain in its purity, not only for the benefit of posterity, but to be held up as a beacon light to rising republics, as a proof that man is capable of self-government, is wantonly disregarded and trampled under foot by a set of perjured political leaders, and they are speaking to them in language not to be misunderstood. They are standing on ticklish ground. They are loudly saying, we cannot endorse this system of legislation outside of the constitution, the evident tendency of which is to equalize and misegenize the races, under the pretext of reconstructing the rebel States at an expenditure that ought to carry on the government under the constitution, nor will we longer allow a brave and generous people to be debarred the rights, privileges and protection of that constitution we so zealously supported.

Now, I think, as the passions and prejudices which brought about the present demoralized state of things subsides, which they are fast doing, and the second sober thought ensues, the entire political element will be changed, and the ship of State will be launched once more among the States of the Union, under the guidance of her own people. Then should we not use the only means in our reach, of regulating our own affairs?

I would again call attention to the necessity of co-operation and mutual consultation, it being greater with us now than at any former period. The old practice of broad acres and small crops, however we may have been wedded to it, must be abandoned, and our energies directed in a different channel.

In this matter we need reconstruction more than in a political point of view, and this reconstruction is in our reach.

Let every farmer adopt the why and the wherefore. Then let the labor on each farm consist of well-devised experiments; let the result be accurately noted in a book kept for that purpose, and each farmer will find, in a short time, that he is unconsciously raised into the intelligent cultivator of a most interesting branch of natural science.

My limited experience proves the beneficial result. It has also proved that the application of fertilizers is the best paying stock I have ever invested in—I mean those within our reach; those accumulated on the farm;—for I have lost confidence in all the commercial fertilizers. The last season proved them a miserable humbug. The demand was so great last year that the supply was not sufficient to meet it without adulteration.

I hold that on agricultural success depends the prosperity of our country. Commerce and manufactures come in next as subserving her purposes. Although they are one and inseparable in utility and prosperity, yet see how slow the wheels of commerce and manufactures move during agricultural dearths. But let the earth pour the plenitude of her stores; favored by propitious seasons and proper cultivation yield that plentiful harvest which gladdens the farmer's heart and fills his granaries, and you see all the rest brighten as by magic, and move rapidly and smoothly on.

Then why not become united in our counsel, as a class, and by manuring, underdraining, sub-soiling, deep cultivation, or whatever else may be required to bring our lands to their maximum rate of production, bring our common country to her wonted prosperity.

Conservative State Convention.—The following paper has been handed us for publication. It is the result of patient and thorough consultation among many of our ablest and most influential gentlemen, who have been in attendance upon the U. S. Circuit Court.

We have no doubt that the plan suggested, and the arrangements adopted, will meet with the hearty approval of all the Conservatives of the State:

"There being a very large number of persons, and some from nearly every part of the State, in Raleigh during the present week, it was thought well to have an interchange of views among Conservatives in respect to the condition of political affairs.

Accordingly, an informal meeting was held for this purpose, the result of which was to recommend that the Convention of the Constitutional Union party, proposed for the 11th of December, shall be postponed to such time and place as may hereafter be fixed upon. And, in order to bring about as much unanimity as possible, as well as secure certainty as to time and place, a State Executive Committee was appointed to take charge of this and other matters within the usual scope of the authority of such Committees, until the meeting of the Convention.

The Committee consists of the following gentlemen:

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

Hon W A Graham, Hillsboro'
" George Howard, Tarboro'
" Daniel G Fowle, Raleigh
" Thomas Bragg, "
" A S Merrimon, "
" J R McLean, Greensboro'
" Lewis Hanes, Salisbury
Gen Samuel F Patterson, Patterson
Robert Strange, Esq Wilmington
Hon W N H Smith, Murfreesboro'
" Z B Vance, Charlotte
" B S Gaither, Morganton
F B Satterthwaite, Esq, Washington
Ralph Gorrell, Esq, Greensboro'
Hon S J Person, Wilmington
" A T Davidson, Franklin

FIRST DISTRICT.

Henry A Gilliam, Esq, Edenton
Hon Jesse R Stubbs, Williamston
Col Wm F Martin, Elizabeth City

SECOND DISTRICT.

George V Strong, Esq, Goldsboro
Jno H Haughton, Esq, Newbern
Col E D Hall, Wilmington

THIRD DISTRICT.

Jno D Taylor, Esq, Brunswick Co
Hon Thos S Ashe, Wadesboro
Jesse G Shepherd, Esq, Fayetteville

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Hon William Eaton, Jr, Warrenton
Jos J Davis, Esq, Louisburg
R C Badger, Esq, Raleigh

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Wm L Scott, Esq, Greensboro'
Hon Bedford Brown, Locust Hill
Hon James M Leach, Lexington

SIXTH DISTRICT.

James E Kerr, Esq., Salisbury
R F Armfield, Esq., Wilkesboro'
Andrew C Cowles, Esq., Hamptonville.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

L S Gash, Esq., Hendersonville
Col Jas R Love, Webster
Plato Durham, Esq., Shelby.

Raleigh *Sentinel*, 30th.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington—Congressional, &c.

Washington, Dec. 4—P. M.

Senate.—The ratification of the fourteenth Article of the Constitution by Nebraska was presented.

A memorial from some Kentucky soldiers, relative to the alleged disloyalty of the Kentucky State officers, was presented.

Mr. Drake offered a concurrent resolution that the President had transcended his Constitutional powers in the language of his message referring to reconstruction. The language used was derogatory to the dignity of Congress, and a usurpation of their rights and privileges. Lies over.

A memorial from the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce for the removal of the river obstructions was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

A motion to print extra copies of the President's Message elicited debate, ventilating the views of several Senators.

Mr. Howard did not think it worthy of publication; it was a libel on every member who voted for the Reconstruction Acts. It was an insidious invitation to the rebel States to resist by violence the Reconstruction acts. He would not vote money for the distribution of such an attack upon the people's representatives.

Mr. Anthony said that the question was, whether they would depart from precedent and hereafter only print matter advancing their own views.

Mr. Cameron thought the message had already been sufficiently published.

Mr. Sumner moved to amend by printing the reports. He considered the message not only a libel on Congress, but an incendiary document intended to stir up the rebels.

Mr. Buckalew claimed that the President but exercised his prerogative in presenting his views to Congress.

Mr. Wilson said Congress was not to be deterred from its work by either the President or press, and the South will be represented by the Fourth of July next. The President libeled not only Congress, but the freedmen, in declaring them unfit to ballot. He declared that newspaper correspondents were in the interest of the rebels, and made garbled statements.

Mr. Dixon claimed that Reconstruction had been strongly condemned by the recent elections.

The question of printing the message was postponed.

A bill amending Reconstruction so as to require only a majority of the votes cast to call a Convention, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A bill was passed declaring five members of the Supreme Court a quorum.

A bill pledging coin payments of bonds was discussed, and, after an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

House.—The Secretary of the Treasury was called on for a report of the amount of government funds deposited with national banks.

A bill for the better protection of American citizens abroad was passed.

The bill repealing the cotton tax was resumed. An amendment reducing the tax to one cent per pound was lost.

Mr. Brooks' substitute, as telegraphed last night, was lost.

An amendment that the Court of Claims shall have no jurisdiction over claims for the cotton tax, either collected or to be collected, and the bill, as it came from the committee, passed without amendment. Nays 20.

The bill simply abolishes the tax, commencing with next years crop, but continues on the present crop.

After considerable fillibustering, and without reaching impeachment, the House adjourned.

New York, Dec. 4—5 P. M.

Gold 136⅝. Sterling Exchange 109½@109¾ Government Securities dull. Stocks steady. Five-twenties of '62, coupons, 107⅝.

Cotton active and firmer; sales to-day 4,000 bales; middling 16 cents. Flour active and advanced 10@15 cents; State $7 85@$10; Southern $9 50@$13 50. Wheat active and advanced 2@3 cents; amber State $2 85. Corn easier, but active at $1 30@$1 30½. Provisions quiet and steady. Mess Pork $20 50. Groceries quiet and firm. Spirits Turpentine 55@55½ cents. Freights quiet.

DIED.

At Alnwick farm, near Raleigh, on Friday morning, Nov. 29th, at 8 o'clock, of Neuralgia, Mrs. MARGARET DUDLEY PIERCE, relict of the late Maj. W. W. Pierce, aged 46 years. After a short illness of one night, she sank to rest in the bosom of her family.

At his residence in Bladen county, December 2d, Mr. ALEXANDER KING, aged 61 years.

FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD BY THE CLERK and Master in Equity, on the 6th day of January, 1868, at Council's Bluff, N. C., all the lands belonging to the late firm of Parmalee & Dewey, consisting of Turpentine and Farming lands, valuable landing on the Cape Fear River, known as Council's Bluff, together with Storehouse, Warehouse, Cooper shops, Sheds, Dwelling houses, two Turpentine Distilleries (20 bbls. capacity each.) The above place is one of the best stands for turpentine and merchandizing on the river.

J. T. MELVIN,
Clerk and Master in Equity.

After the above sale, I shall sell all the PERISHABLE PROPERTY unsold on day of sale, consisting of Mules, Wagons, Buggy, Cart, Cart Harness, Blacksmith Tools, &c.

All persons indebted to the estate will make immediate payment, and persons having claims against it present them at once for settlement.

CHARLES PARMELEE,
Surviving Partner.

dec 4 56—1tdwts

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

Article	Price
Beeswax, ℔	33 @ 35
Beef Cattle, ℘ 100 lbs.	7 00 @10 00
Bricks, ℘ M.	10 00 @15 00
Barrels, Sp'ts T., each. 2nd hand	2 25 @ 3 25
New	3 25 @ 3 75
Candles, ℘ ℔., Tallow	18 @ 20
Adamantine	20 @ 23
Sperm	50 @ 55
Coffee, ℘ ℔., Java	38 @ 40
Laguayra	28 @ 30
Rio	21 @ 25
St. Domingo	21 @ 23
Cotton, ℘ ℔., Ord. to Mid'g	12 @ 14
Strict Mid'g	.00 @ 14
Cotton Bagging, Gunny, ℘ yd	24 @ 25
Dundee	26 @ 28
Rope, ℘ ℔.	10 @ 14
Corn Meal, ℘ bushel	0 00 @ 1 70
Domestics, Sheeting, ℘ yard	12½@ 15
Yarn, ℘ 5 ℔	1 50 @ 1 60
Feathers, ℘ ℔.	70 @ 80
Fish, ℘ bbl., Mackerel, No. 1	20 00 @21 00
No. 2	19 00 @20 00
No. 3	15 00 @16 00
Mullets	9 50 @ 10 00
Herring, East	5 00 @ 7 00
N.C. roe	00 00 @ 9 00
do cut	0 00 @ 0 00
do gross	6 50 @ 7 00
Dry Cod, ℘ ℔	9 @ 10
Flour, ℘ bbl., Northern, Family	12 50 @17 00
Superfine	10 00 @11 00
Fine	9 50 @10 00
North Carolina, Family	13 00 @14 00
Superfine	12 00 @12 50
Glue, ℘ ℔.	20 @ 25
Gunny Bags	30 @ 32
Guano, Peruvian, Per ton.	90 00 @ 92 50
Grain, ℘ bushel, Corn	1 35 @ 1 45
Oats	95 @ 1 00
Peas, Cow	1 25 @ 1 30
Rice, rough	0 00 @ 0 00
Carolina	10½@ 11½
East India	00 @ 00
Hides, ℘ ℔., Green	7½@ 9
Dry	13 @ 14
Hay, ℘ 100 lbs., Eastern	0 00 @ 1 20
Northern	85 @ 95
Iron, ℘ ℔., English, ass'd	8 @ 10
American, ref.	0 @ 10
American, sheer	9 @ 10
Swede	10 @ 12
Hoop, ℘ ton.	150 00@155 00
Liquors, ℘ gal., (dom.) Whiskey, Bourbon	2 00 @ 4 00
N. E. Rum	3 00 @ 4 00
Gin	4 00 @ 7 00
Brandy	4 00 @ 9 00
Lumber, (River, Fl'r Bds	14 00 @18 00
Wide do	10 00 @12 00
Scantling	8 00 @10 00

Article	Price
Lime, ℘ bbl.	0 00 @ 0 00
From store	0 00 @ 1 90
Molasses, ℘ gallon, Cuba, hhds	47½@ 52½
do bbls	00 @ 55
Sugar house	45 @ 47½
do bbls	47½@ 50
Syrup, bbls	60 @ 1 00
Naval Stores, Turpentine ℘ 280 ℔s, Virgin	0 00 @ 3 30
Yellow dip	0 00 @ 3 30
Hard	0 00 @ 2 20
Tar, ℘ bbl.	0 00 @ 2 25
Tar, in ord.	2 50 @ 2 60
Pitch, City	3 50 @ 3 75
Rosin, pale	3 00 @ 3 25
do No. 1	2 35 @ 2 75
do No. 2	2 10 @ 2 15
do No. 3	0 00 @ 2 00
Spirits Turpentine, ℘ gal.	00@ 49
Nails, ℘ ℔., Cut	6 00 @ 7 00
Oils, ℘ gallon, Sperm	0 00 @ 3 00
Linseed	1 75 @ 1 90
Machinery	2 00 @ 2 50
Kerosene	55 @ 60
Pea Nuts	2 00 @ 2 55
Potatoes, Sweet, bush.	75 @ 90
Irish, ℘ bbl	3 50 @ 4 00
Provisions, ℘ ℔., N. C. Bacon, Hams	19 @ 20
Middlings	17 @ 18
Shoulders	16 @ 17
Hog round	17 @ 18
Western Bacon, Hams	20 @ 22½
Middlings	17 @ 18
Shoulders	14 @ 14½
Lard, N. C.	00 @ 16
do North'rn	13½@ 16
Butter, N. C.	25 @ 30
do North'rn	40 @ 45
Cheese	15 @ 20
Pork, Northern, ℘ bbl., City Mess	24 50 @24 50
Thin "	00 00 @23 00
Prime	00 00 @22 00
Rump	00 00 @00 00
Salt, Alum, bush.	0 60 @ 62½
Liverpool, sack, ground. cargo	0 00 @ 0 00
from store	2 20 @ 2 30
American	2 00 @ 2 10
Sugar, ℘ ℔., Cuba	12½@ 13
Porto Rico	14 @ 15
C	15½@ 16
B	16½@ 17
A	00 @ 17½
Crushed	00 @ 18½
Soap, ℘ ℔. Northern	9 @ 13
Wilmington, Ext. Family	10½@ 11
Family	10 @ 10
Chemical	9½@ 10
Pale	7½@ 8
Shingles, ℘ M., Contract	3 50 @ 4 50
Common	3 00 @ 3 50
Staves, ℘ M., W. O. bbl	20 00 @30 00
R. O. hhd	30 00 @40 00
Timber, ℘ M., Shipping	12 25 @12 50
Mill, prime	10 00 @10 50
Mill Fair	8 50 @ 9 50
Mill, inferior to ord.	5 50 @ 8 00
Tallow, ℔	10 @ 11

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKETS

FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, December 7, 1867.

Turpentine—During the week just ended we have no change to report in the market for this article. A steady demand for distilling purposes has taken all that has been received, at $3 30 for soft and $2 20 for hard, ℘ bbl. of 280 ℔s. The arrivals continue very small, being barely sufficient for distillers' use, and for the week reach only 955 bbls., all of which has found sale at above figures—the market closing steady.

Spirits Turpentine—There was a better feeling in the market for this article during the early part of the week, and up to the close of Tuesday's transactions an advance of one cent was obtained on quotations of last week. On Wednesday the market ruled inactive under less favorable advices from abroad, and no sales were effected. To-day (Thursday) the price is lower, small sales having been made at 49 cents, at which the market closes, and not much disposition on the part of buyers to operate at present. The stock held here is rather small, and the quantity arriving is very light. We quote sales of 1,144 bbls., as follows:

Friday	44 bbls. at	49	cents ℘ gal.
do	308 " "	49½	" " "
Saturday	128 " "	49½	" " "
Monday	608 " "	50	" " "
Tuesday	31 " "	50	" " "
Wednesday	25 " "	49	" " "

Rosin.—For the week just closed the market has continued to rule exceedingly dull, although the transactions have been somewhat better than for the past week or two. Prices of all grades have declined, and buyers show but little disposition to purchase even at the low prices prevailing. The sales have been principally of the lower grades, there being no demand for the finer qualities, and at present the market rules inactive.—The sales for the week are 1,914 bbls., as follows: Saturday, 379 bbls. at $2 25 for strained and No. 2; Monday, 415 do. at $2 for common and strained, $2 25 for No. 2, and $2 35@$3 for No. 1; Tuesday, 32 do. at $2 15 for No. 2; and Wednesday, 1,088 do. at $2 for strained and common, and $2 50@$3 for No. 1, as in quality—all ℘ bbl. of 280 ℔s.

Tar.—The market has ruled steady, with a moderate enquiry for shipment. Sales for the week of 219 bbls. at $2 25, and 72 do. at $2 30 ℘ bbl.

Barrels—For empty spirit barrels there is no demand worthy of report, and there is a full stock in the hands of both receivers and makers. We quote in quantities to suit, as follows: Second hand, $2 25@$2 40 for lots as they run, and $2 75@$3 for selected;—new, $3@$3 25 for country, $3 25@$3 75 for city, and $3 50@$3 75 for New York make, as in quality.

Beeswax—Is in fair enquiry, and meets with ready sale upon arrival at 33@35 cents ℘ ℔.

Beef Cattle—The supply of beeves on market is fully fair, and the demand for butchering purposes is at present limited—only a prime article finding ready sale. A few small droves have been brought in, and sold on the hoof at 7@10 cents ℘ ℔. for net meat, as in quality.

Corn Meal—The stock on market is rather small, but fully adequate to supply present retail demand. We quote as selling from the mills at $1 70@$1 75 ℘ bushel, as in quantity.

Cotton—The market since our last review has ruled quite dull under the adverse news from other markets, and shows a decline of ½@1 cent on quotations given in our last. On Friday last sales were effected at 14½ cents for middling, but has gradually declined each day, and closes at 14 cts. The advices from the New York market are rather better to-day, (Thursday,) but as yet has had no effect on prices here. The sales are only 125 bales at 12½@12¾ cents for ordinary, 13, 13¼, 13½@13¾ cents for low middling, and 13¾, 14, 14¼@14½ cts. for middling—the market closing at 14 cents for latter quality.

Iron Bands and Ties for Cotton are in fair supply, and sell as follows: Beard's Lock Tie, 10½@11 cents; Dillon's Universal Tie, 10½@11 cents; Wailey's Buckle Tie, 10½ cents; Arrow Tie, 10 cents ℘ ℔.

Eggs—Are in better supply, and slow of sale.—We quote at 21@25 cents ℘ dozen, as in quantity.

Fish—Mullets are in rather better supply, and demand not so brisk. A lot of 140 bbls. was received on Monday, and small sales were made from wharf at $8 50 ℘ bbl., and the balance has gone into store.

Fertilizers—Are in limited enquiry, and there is a moderate supply of most descriptions in dealers' hands. We quote as follows: Peruvian Guano, $90@$92 50; Pacific do. $75@$80; Patapsco do. $70; Kettlewell's Manipulated do., $60@$70; Phœnix do., $55; Snowden's Manipulated do., $75; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $70; Ober's Cotton and Corn Compound, $65; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $60@$65, Snowden's Ammoniated Potash Phosphate, $65; Zell's Superphosphate of Lime, $65; Zell's Raw Bone Phosphate, $65; Rhodes' Standard Manure, $65@$70 Woolston's Phosphate of Lime, $65; Whitelock's Cerealizer, $75; Chesapeake Phosphate, $70 ℘ ton of 2,000 pounds

Flour.—In this article we have no change of consequence to report since our last. We notice only meagre arrivals of Northern brands, but there is a fair supply on market, and only a retail demand exists. Small sales from store at $9 50@$10 for fine, $10 50@$11 for superfine, $12 50@$14 for family, and $15@$17 ℘ bbl. for extra family, (Wilmington inspection.) State brands are in moderate supply, and sell in the small way from store at $12@$12 50 for superfine, and $13 50@$14 ℘ bbl. for family.

Grain.—The Corn market has ruled less firm since our last review, and prices are a shade lower. A few small parcels have changed hands during the week at $1 35 ℘ bushel, but this figure could barely be obtained for lots of any size. The supply in dealers' hands is quite small, but there is merely a local demand at present. Selling from store in lots as wanted at $1 50 ℘ bushel.——Oats—Are in light supply, but sufficient for the local demand which at present exists. No late cargo sales, and we quote as retailing from store at 95 cents @ $1 ℘ bushel.——Peas—Arrive sparingly, and the stock on market is small, though fully adequate to supply the demand. We quote by the quantity at $1 25 ℘ bushel for Cow.——Rice—Clean is in moderate stock, and demand limited. We quote Carolina from first hands at 10@11 cents ℘ ℔. by the quantity.

Hay—Continues in heavy stock, and demand light. No sales reported. We quote by the cargo at $87½@95 cents for Northern, and $1 15@$1 20 for Eastern.

Lime—Is in small stock, but adequate for the demand. We quote as selling from store at $1 90 ℘ cask.

Lumber—Nothing of consequence has been doing in this article for some weeks, and the market is well supplied. We quote as follows:

Pine Steam Sawed Lumber—Cargo rates—per 1,000 feet.

Ordinary assortment Cuba cargoes,	$20 00 @ 21 00
" " Hayti cargoes,	18 00 @ 20 00
Full cargoes wide Boards	22 00 @ 24 00
" flooring boards, rough	24 00 @ 25 00
Ship Stuff as per specifications,	25 00 @ 26 00
Deals, 3 by 9	00 00 @ 20 00
Prime River Flooring	15 00 @ 18 00

Molasses—Is in fair stock, and only a retail business doing. See table for store quotations.

Peanuts—Continue to be in fair enquiry for shipment, and prices are a shade better. The arrivals have been moderate, and we quote sales from carts during the week at $2 for inferior, $2 25@$2 30 for ordinary, $2 45@$2 50 for prime, and $2 55 ℘ bushel for extra quality.

Potatoes—Irish are in full supply, and are slow of sale from store at $3 50@$4 ℘ bbl. Sweet are brought in sparingly, and are in better enquiry at 75 cents@$1 ℘ bushel.

Poultry—Is in better supply, and prices are somewhat lower. We quote live chickens at 25@35 cents, grown fowls 35@45 cents, and turkeys at $1 50@$2 each.

Provisions—In the Bacon market we have scarcely anything to report in the way of sales during the week just ended. The supply of North Carolina cured is quite small, still there is no demand worthy of note, and the market rules dull. We quote at 17@18 cents for hog round, and 19@20 cents ℘ ℔. for hams—and only a prime article will command these figures. For Western cured the demand is merely in the retail way, and the market is moderately supplied. We quote from store at 14@15 cents for shoulders, and 17@17½ cents ℘ ℔. for sides, as in quality.——Lard—Is in light demand, and the market is pretty well supplied. We quote at 16 cents for North Carolina, and 13½@16 cents ℘ ℔. for Northern.——Pork—In the price of Northern we have no change to report, and there is only a retail business doing from store at quotations in table. Fresh has been brought in from the country pretty freely, and we quote from carts at 10@12½ cents ℘ ℔., according to quality.

Salt.—The market is well supplied, and we note a moderate business doing in the small way from store at $2@$2 10 for American, and $2 20@$2 30 ℘ sack for Liverpool ground, as in quantity.

Shingles.—There is no demand for shipment, and consequently the market rules decidedly dull. Prices have materially declined, and we quote sales at $3@$3 50 for Common, and $4@$4 50 ℘ M. for Contract.

Timber—Continues to be brought in slowly, and we note some demand for mill purposes. We quote sales of only five rafts at $8@$8 75 for fair, $9 50 for prime, and $11 37½ ℘ M. for extra mill.

Wood—Is in better demand, and prices are higher. We quote by the boat load at $3 25@$4 for pine and ash, and $4@$4 50 ℘ cord for oak.

Rates of Freight.

	Per Steamer.	Per Sailing Vessel.
TO NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	$0 00 @ $0 50	$ 00 @ $ 50
Tar, "	0 00 @ 0 50	00 @ 50
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 1 00	00 @ 75
Rosin,	0 00 @ 0 50	00 @ 50
Cotton, per lb.	00 @ ¾	00 @ ½
Cotton Goods,...per bale.	1 25 @ 1 50	00 @ 1 00
Flaxseed,...per bush.	00 @ 15	00 @ 15
Pea Nuts,	00 @ 12½	10 @ 12
TO PHILADELPHIA.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0 00 @ 50	0 00 @ 35
Tar, "	0 00 @ 50	0 00 @ 35
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 0 90	0 00 @ 60
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 50	0 00 @ 35
Cotton, per lb.	0 @ ⅜	00 @ ¼
Cotton Goods....per bale.	1 00 @ 1 25	0 00 @ 1 00
Pea Nuts,	00 @ 12½	00 @ 12
Lumber,	00 @ 8 00	7 00 @ 7 50
TO BALTIMORE.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	00 0 @ 0 50	0 00 @ 0 40
Tar, "	00 0 @ 0 50	0 00 @ 0 40
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 80	0 00 @ 0 60
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 50	00 @ 40
Cotton, per lb.	00 @ ⅜	00 @ ½
Pea Nuts,...per bush.	00 @ 12½	00 @ 00
TO BOSTON.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0 00 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 0 70
Tar, "	0 00 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 0 70
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 1 00
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 0 00	00 @ 70
Cotton, per lb.	00 @ 00	@ ½
Pea Nuts,...per bush.	00 @ 00	00 @ 12

WILMINGTON MONEY MARKET.

CORRECTED BY JAMES DAWSON.

	Buying.	Selling
Gold	1.34	1.37
Silver	1.28	1.33
U. S. 7-30's	1.04	00
Exchange on Northern Cities	¼ dis't	
Coupons of N. C. old sixes	40	00
N. C. six per cent. Bonds	65	00
Do. Ex Coupons	50	00
Do. New Bonds	50	00

BANK NOTES.

	Buy.	Sell		Buy.	Sell
Cape Fear	26	00	Lexington	16	00
Bank of N. C.	15	00	Miners & Planters'	32	00
Farmers' Bank	24	00	Wilmington	25	00
Merchants'	50	00	Wadesboro'	23	00
Charlotte	23	00	Commerce	14	00
Commercial	25	00	Greensboro' Mut.	4	00
Fayetteville	9	00	Clarendon	3	00
Roxboro'	25	00	Yanceyville	9	00
Washington	19	00	Thomasville	50	
Lex'gtn at Gra'am	20	00			

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

PERSONS desiring to purchase Lands would do well to call and examine the lands of the late Henry N. Howard, consisting of a valuable Rice farm, and a large quantity of Turpentine lands. There is among them a valuable plantation in Robeson county, known as the Crawford lands, a fine stand for a county store.

Any information desired will be furnished by William N. Peden.

WILLIAM N. PEDEN, } Admr's and
ALLMAND A. McKOY, } Comr's.

april 25 178—2taw—11tf

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Right Rev. Thos Atkinson, D. D., Visitor.
Rev. Aldert Smedes, D. D., Rector.
Rev. Bennett Smedes, A. M., Assistant.

THE FIFTY-SECOND TERM OF THIS School will commence on the 16th January, 1868.

For a circular containing full particulars apply to the Rector.

dec 5 57—2td 1tw

MALE ACADEMY,

CLINTON, N. C.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS SCHOOL WILL begin on the 2d Monday of January next, and continue twenty weeks. It is the determination of the undersigned to make this School worthy of patronage, and one in which boys may be well prepared for College, or for the usual avocations of life.

A *mild* but *firm* discipline will be exercised. Clinton, in point of morality, Church advantages, intelligence, taste, style and healthfulness, will compare very favorably with any other inland town in the State, and is, therefore, a suitable point for a School.

Board can be procured on reasonable terms.

RATES OF TUITION.

English Branches	$17 50
Ancient Languages	22 50

No deduction except in cases of sickness protracted beyond two weeks.

M. McLEOD,
Principal.

dec 6 43-6w

A SITUATION WANTED

AS BOOKKEEPER (HAVING HAD SEVERAL years' experience at "the Desk"), Clerk in a Commercial Office or to a Corporation; in fact, in any respectable employment, not too heavy.

Salary expected only according to services required.

Refers to Mayor Dawson, Messrs. W. A. Wright, John J. Conoley, A. L. Price, E. Willis, M. Cronly, and Cols. J. G. Burr and W. L. Smith.

JOSEPH McLAURIN.

dec 5 57-3teod 1tw

Office of the North Carolina Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 23, 1867.

A CREDITOR'S BILL WAS FILED IN THE Court of Equity of Wake County against the NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, and, at the last term of the said Court, a decree was made appointing me Receiver of all the assets of the said Company; and, in pursuance of said decree, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of said Company, who are willing to contribute to the expense of said suit, to make known their intent on or before the FOURTH MONDAY IN MARCH, 1868, and prove their claims before the subscriber; otherwise they will be excluded from sharing in the distribution of the assets of the Company.

Those who have already proved their claims need not furnish additional proof, but must signify their intention to become parties to the said suit, if they desire to do so.

Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the Company, by assessment as heretofore notified, to make payment without delay, or their claims under the decree of the Court will be put in suit.

T. H. SELBY,
Receiver.

nov 30 53-1td-3tw

[TH]E WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

[S]ATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1867.

The Conservative Convention.

[T]hough in many counties meetings are [to be] held to appoint delegates to meet in [Conv]ention at Raleigh, on the 11th Decem[ber, w]e fear there is not such general in[terest] being taken in the matter as its great [impor]tance merits or demands. We see [s]o much danger in all the Radical [legisl]ation and the success of the negroes [in] the apathy and indifference, we may [f]ear, of the white people of our State. [We] begin to look for, and submit to, [tyran]ny as if it was right and deserved. A [more] unmanly submission is more to be [feared] than all the the threats or acts of [Congr]ess.

[The]re is time enough yet to enable most [of th]e counties to be represented in the [propo]sed Convention. Numbers we can[not ex]pect to have, nor is it most to be de[sired]. The extreme poverty of our people [and t]heir pressing business engagements [may p]revent a large gathering, but we want [a larg]e number of counties represented by [their] wisest, best and most prudent men. [Let th]ose whom the people have honored, [and i]n whom they trust, meet together, not [as me]mbers of a party, but representatives [of the] real interests and sentiments of the [people]. Such men gathered together at this [time] will have great weight, and their ad[vice w]ill be heeded by the citizens of North [Caroli]na.

[Wh]at we need now is action—united ac[tion]. The Conservatives of Currituck de[sire t]o know how to vote in order to act [in uni]son with the Conservatives of Chero[kee]. We have just lost one election by [want] of proper organization, and we will [most] assuredly lose another without it. We [want], therefore, a Convention, not in the [party] sense of that word, but an assem[blage] of men to organize and concentrate [the e]fforts of all Conservatives into the [one] channel. We are about to enter up[on mo]st important elections in this State, [and i]n view of the men chosen to fashion [the C]onstitution of the State, in view of [the c]hasm into which North Carolina is [about] to be cast, thoughtful and prudent [men] cannot stand in listless silence and [close] their eyes to these dangers. Let us [arous]e ourselves to the performance of our [duty]. Our wisest and best men must as[sembl]e together and consult and advise for [the c]ommon weal. The counsel of such [men] will be heeded, and their deliberations [will] be attended with infinite good.

[We] hope every county in this section of [the S]tate will send delegates. Let their [best m]en be selected, and *let the people de[mand] their attendance.* We have suggested [that t]he people of this county meet next [Tue]say Monday night, at the Court [Hous]e for the purpose of appointing dele[gates]. This must be attended to. We can[not a]fford to neglect it. We appeal to our [citize]ns to assemble together. We have [many] gentlemen who cannot and will not [refus]e to meet representatives in Raleigh [from] other counties. This Convention must [not o]nly be composed of delegates from [many] counties, but of men of such charac[ter a]nd standing as will command the re[spect] of the people of the State.

Daily Journal, Nov. 28.

[Co]mmissioner Wells—The Cotton Tax.

[MR.] WELLS, Special Commissioner of the [Reve]nue, has communicated to Congress a [report] recommending the repeal of the [cotto]n tax on grounds of policy. In making [this] communication he states that he an[ticip]ates his annual report because he sup[poses] the subject of the repeal of the tax [will b]e taken up promptly by Congress.

[Mr.] WELLS states that the price of cotton [has d]eclined, and must continue to decline, [in co]nsequence of the rapid increase in its [produ]ction under the high prices paid for [recent] years. India, the principal competi[tor o]f the United States, has, by improve[ment]s in cultivation and in the quality of [seed], improved the quality of her cotton [until] it bears the relation of two-thirds to [three]-fourths the value of the American, [inste]ad of one-half to two-thirds, as for[merl]y. A tax of three cents per pound on [Ame]rican cotton operates as a premium of [...] per cent. upon the cost of raising [cotto]n in India. This fact, Mr. WELLS [says], can be established by data in his [posse]ssion ; and it may be further estab[lishe]d by statistics that India has the ca[pacit]y to throw upon the market an extra [...]00 bales in any year that the price [woul]d offer sufficient inducement, while [she h]as the capacity to consume her whole [crop] when at such low prices that she [can]not afford to export it to Europe or [Chin]a.

[Th]e largest consumption of cotton in [Euro]pe was in the year 1860, when it [amou]nted to 4,321,000 bales, averaging 400 [poun]ds to the bale, or 1,844,700,000 pounds; [of w]hich the United States furnished 85 [per c]ent. In 1866 Europe obtained a sup[ply o]f 4,512,023 bales, averaging 362 pounds [per b]ale, equal to 1,633,714,326 pounds ; of [whic]h less than 40 per cent. was furnished [by th]e United States.

[Be]ing convinced from the statistics that [cotto]n must rule at low prices, he contends [that] its production must not be discouraged [by t]axation. He refers to the report of [the] Hon. E. R. MUDGE, of Massachusetts, [Com]missioner of the United States to the [Paris] Exposition, to whom, as chairman of [a co]mmittee, the subject of a future supply [of co]tton was committed. This gentleman [sums] up his conclusion in the following [conc]ise and clear manner :

[F]irst. That cotton-growing in the Southern [State]s, if untaxed, can be conducted profitably [and s]uccessfully, as against all competition else[wher]e.

[S]econd. That if burdened by a tax sufficient [to be] worth to the Treasury the cost of its collec[tion], it cannot at present, if ever, be successfully [prose]cuted.

[T]hird. That, already familiar to our people [in all] its details, it is the only industry imme[diatel]y available and practicable to the great [mass] of the laboring population of the South for [the p]rofitable employment of surplus labor—that [is, be]yond the necessities of crops for subsist[ence], in the production of something saleable and [excha]ngeable, whereby wealth can be regained ;

[F]ourth. That the importance of a large pro[ductio]n of cotton as the chief export of the coun[try in] adjusting balances of trade and exchanges, [and] especially in its bearing upon the future [reducti]on of the public debt, so largely held and to [be he]ld abroad, cannot well be overstated, and so [far tr]anscends the value of the present tax that to [prese]rve the latter at the cost of losing the former would be a 'ha'penny 'orth of wisdom to a pound of folly.'"

The revenue from the cotton tax for the year ending 30th June, was $23,769,078.80—an amount not easily spared from the treasury ; but, under the circumstances, Mr. WELLS recommends its repeal, and also the corresponding existing duty on imported cotton.

The Conservative Convention.

It will be seen by a telegram from Raleigh, that a meeting of gentlemen from different portions of the State have recommended a postponement of the Conservative Convention, which was to have assembled in that city on the 11th December, and that a State Executive committee was organized.

We heartily approve these movements, and feel that they will be attended with benefit to the interests of the party in North Carolina. The time for holding the Convention was not propitious. Many counties have not and would not have appointed delegates, and many did not feel the importance of the meeting.

After the adjournment of the Constitutional Convention and before the vote upon the ratification of its work, there will be sufficient time for the organization of the Conservative party. The disposition and acts of the Radicals, both in North Carolina and at Washington in regard to reconstruction, will be more fully developed, and the organization of the Conservative Democratic party of the North will have been fully completed for the Presidential canvass, and consequently our people will become more interested in political matters, and will eagerly aid all efforts for their emancipation from the political thraldom which now enslaves them.

We hope the Executive Committee is composed not only of prominent gentlemen, but *active* men, who will be fully alive to the great interests at stake.

In view of the postponement of the State Convention, we think it will be well to postpone the meeting in this county until the week of the next County Court. We propose, therefore, that the citizens of New Hanover assemble in this city to appoint delegates to the Convention during the week in which is held the December term of the County Court.

Impeachment.

It would seem that the great victories achieved by the Northern Democrats have not in the least curbed the fierce spirit of Radicalism which seeks the maintenance of party by means "outside of the Constitution," contrary to law and destructive to the best interests and permanent peace of the country. Possibly the contumacy of this party is sustained by the prospective admittance of the Africanized South, by which it is expected to counterbalance, by the negro vote and white disfranchisement, the losses at the North. If there was anything settled by the recent elections, we supposed it was the question of Impeachment, and while the country might have been prepared for the attempt before, the introduction of resolutions looking to the impeachment of President JOHNSON now has taken all by surprise, and has aroused the spirit of indignation, probably of resistance, throughout the North. The adoption of the resolutions will be a total ignoring of the will of the people and an insult to their verdict.

But few of the Radical papers treat this attempt at impeachment with favor or respect, while many of the Conservative organs regard it as fraught with new perplexities and dangers. Even those which have never supported the President with fervor, overlook personal considerations and treat the matter as one of vital importance to the continued existence of the Constitution. As its custodian, as the representative of the Government, the President becomes a person of transcendant importance with all patriotic men, and his cause becomes that of the country. Movements are already on foot at the North to manifest the indignation of the people, and the lessons taught by the elections will be impressed by a more direct and decisive expression of the will of the masses. This remonstrance will come not from a party or a State, but from all patriotic and good citizens everywhere who are tired of the reign of demagogues, and who are determined to emancipate themselves from a party tyranny which impoverishes them and which engenders hate between the two sections and destroys the peace and prosperity of the whole country.

The same party malignity which induced the majority of the Judiciary committee to report the resolution, will doubtless force its passage through the House, and very probably another suspending the President from office during the trial. In order to secure the political power of the country, which is about to pass from their grasp, desperate partisanship will not stop to suppress, by illegal violence, a co-ordinate branch of the Government. This movement is one of momentous importance. The mere agitation of the question must disturb and unsettle all business and have a most deleterious influence upon the national recovery from the waste and lassitude of the war. We look to it as the forerunner of disaster. The agitation and confusion which it will cause, the fierce passions which it will engender, the divisions and dissensions which it will make, and the dangerous conflicts which it will promote, will not only delay and destroy the reviving hopes of early restoration and happy reconciliation, but will engulf in its disastrous effects everything like law and order. We trust that God, in his infinite wisdom and goodness, will avert the evils which lie in the path of the success of these plotters against the peace and prosperity of the Government.

The General State of Business.

It is stated the leading manufacturers of New England are now in consultation as to the course of proceeding in their business for the coming winter, and that the tendency is to continue work, but to reduce wages. In Maine the ship-yards are reported to be nearly all idle. The Maryland papers state that the oyster business is very brisk, and is increasing in activity, whilst the oystermen in that region say it is the best season they have had for years. In New York the *Sun* says every branch of mechanical labor is overstocked, and that the numerous mechanics flocking into the city from the country in search of work, had better remain in the rural districts, where the dull season can be bridged over at less expense than in New York.

The New York canals will, it is said, soon be closed. The Albany *Argus* reports that ice has formed in them, and there are serious doubts whether the canals will be navigable again this season. Such an unusually early closing will prove a great detriment to forwarders. There are probably between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 bushels of grain afloat ; there are twenty-five boat loads of salt between Albany and Syracuse, potatoes, apples and other produce, to a large extent, besides considerable amounts of lumber—both on the Erie and Champlain canals—seeking tide water. To be frozen up all winter whilst in transportation, is a misfortune that shippers of goods by canals late in the season have, however, become accustomed to.

Gov. Jenkins of Georgia.

We learn from the Macon *Journal and Messenger* that it has reliable information to the effect that Gov. Jenkins has been ordered by General Pope to hold himself in readiness to vacate the Gubernatorial chair at a moment's warning. The rumor is that James L. Seward is to be appointed as his successor.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Sun* thinks the Tycoon of District No. 3 may medidate this mischief because it is his delight to malign and mortify the people of Georgia, but it has some doubts about it for the reason that it has positive knowledge that his own official head hangs by a very slender hair. The *Sun* adds :

He has before him the alternatives of eating very humble pie or of taking again to that saddle in which he won so many splendid victories (on paper.) If he accepts the first, Gov. Jenkins will not be disturbed, if the latter, his removal will be the last Parthian arrow cast by Pope at a people whose unbounded contempt he has fairly won and worthily wears.

Meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad.

The twentieth annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad assembled at the Court House in Wilmington, on Wednesday, November 27th.

On motion, Donald McRae was appointed Chairman, and Wm. A. Walker, and H. H. Wilson of Sumter, Secretaries.

The Secretaries, with Dr. J. J. Ling, Timmonsville, were appointed a Committee to verify proxies.

The Committee reported that there were 8,605 shares represented, as follows :

In person	3,016
In proxy	5,589

A majority of the whole number of shares being represented, the meeting was declared duly organized.

President Drane, in behalf of the President and Directors, submitted their Annual Report, embracing the Reports of the Superintendent and Treasurer.

On motion, these reports were referred to a Committee consisting of Messrs. A. Martin, W. L. Smith, J. D. Bellamy, J. P. Robertson, and William Rogers, who were directed to report at 7 o'clock P. M.

Col. W. L. Smith stated that the meeting having been called through error upon the 27th instead of the 28th instant, as directed by the last meeting of the Stockholders—this action having been taken by the Board of Directors on account of the 28th being designated by the President of the United States and the Governor of the State as a day of National Thanksgiving—he submitted the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That this meeting be considered a preliminary Stockholders' meeting, and that all proceedings of the same, to be legal, shall be approved by the regular annual meeting of the Stockholders, to be held on the 28th inst.

On motion by Col. S. L. Fremont :

Resolved, That it is of vital importance to the interest of this Company that direct communication between the cities of Wilmington, N. C., and Columbia, S. C., by means of a branch of this Company's Railroad, be effected at an early day ; and that the whole subject of constructing such branch be referred to a Committee of three Stockholders, with instructions to report upon the same to this meeting.

Messrs. S. L. Fremont, O. G. Parsley and J. Eli Gregg constitute the Committee under the resolution.

The meeting adjourned until 7 o'clock P. M.

NIGHT SESSION.

At 7 o'cock P. M. the Chairman called the meeting to order.

Col. W. L. Smith, from the Committee to whom was referred the Report of the President and Directors, submitted the following Report :

The Committee to whom was referred the Reports of the President and Directors and Superintendent of this Road, have duly considered the matters of material interest in said Report, and now submit a brief statement.

The Report exhibited shows the bonded debt as realized upon to be		$1,550,740 32
Residue of Bonds not sold, but pledged as collateral, at 50 cents on the dollar		949,259 68

From a review of the Reports it appears a matter of necessity, for the purpose of continuing the Road successfully, that the following sums should be raised :

Say for operating expenses	$250,000 00
Interest on bonded debt	108,515 00
Interest to Bridge Company	6,600 00
1,600 tons Iron	136,000 00
	$501,115 00
To meet this amount the estimated receipts are	$463,000 00
Cash	10,305 60
Due from Government	10,834 55
Due from Railroads	30,000 00
Due from Agents	20,000 00
Old Iron	68,000 00
	$602,140 15
The amount as stated of floating debt is	$568,297 64

To reduce this amount we place the excess of receipts over actual necessary expenses	$101,025 16	
25 per cent. on the amount of bonds unsold—$949,259 68	237,314 92	
A saving of 15 per cent on operating expenses of the Road, by cash purchases and reduction in expenses of Traveling Agents and for traveling expenses of officers and agents	37,000 00—	375,957 08
Leaving a balance due of		$192,957 38

If said Bonds can be exchanged at par for floating debt, the amount can be liquidated at the end of the next year.

The committee would recommend to the Board of Directors the most rigid economy in every department of the Road, and particularly in the matter of traveling agents, printing and advertising, &c.; the record of all debts due by this Company and payment of past debts according to seniority of claim. Also the appointment of an Auditor, who shall audit all claims against the Road before payment, and make monthly examination of the accounts of the Treasurer and General Superintendent.

The Committee, in conclusion, would state that the matter requiring their attention have not, for want of time, been as carefully considered as their importance required ; but it is evident, to work this Road successfully in the future, the most devoted attention must be given by all its officers, and the most rigid economy practiced, and the Bonds pledged should be redeemed and realized upon as speedily as possible ; and would further suggest that in the future the statements of the Superintendent and the expenses be particularly itemized.

J. P. ROBERTSON,
Chairman.

The report was received, and after considerable discussion adopted.

The next business claiming the attention of the meeting was the consideration of the report of the committee on the construction of a branch of the road to Columbia, S. C.

Col. S. L. Fremont, from this committee, submitted the following report:

To the Stockholders of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad:

The committee to whom was referred the resolutions on the subject of the construction of the branch of this Company's road to Columbia submit the following

REPORT:

That it has given the subject that consideration its importance demands and are unanimous in recommending that most energetic and decided steps be taken by the President and Directors of this Company to cause a branch of the road to be constructed from the best point on this line (believed to be from or near the village of Sumter) to the city of Columbia so soon as they can see their way clear for that purpose

The great importance of the work cannot be doubted, if we but for a moment turn our eyes to the map and see the vast area of productive country that finds a market or a forwarding point at Columbia.

You not only obtain the benefits of the connection that will be made by means of the "Columbia and Augusta Railroad" to "all the points South and Southwest," and by the Charlotte and South Carolina to Chesterville and other points on the line; but the immense trade that will be open to the enterprise of Wilmington by the present line to Greenville and Anderson, and when the Blue Ridge Railway is completed to Cincinnati you have a short and quick route from the Great West to our port. In addition to this (a portion of it remote) you have now a daily transportation line inaugurated between Northern cities and Kingsville, but in consequence of the adverse interest that meets this line at the latter point, the whole line from New York is blocked up, and you are told, cannot be opened by your line to Augusta, Atlanta, Macon, Columbus, Montgomery and Mobile, unless some Charleston interest is consolidated or some concession made by other parties to Charlotte.

As strange as it may seem to this meeting, your committee are informed that the management of the South Carolina Railway Company is averse to having a fast freight line over its Columbia Branch from Kingsville to Augusta. That would at once put this line on an equal footing with the Virginia & Tennessee Railway line. So far has this prohibition carried this Company, that, while cotton is now being taken from Atlanta to New York by Railway and Steamers, *via* Lynchburg and Norfolk, a distance of some sixty miles greater than it is by way of Wilmington to the same point, yet this line cannot carry a bale.

In view of these facts, and the great field presented to this line for a very large and valuable merchandize transportation to all the country as far as the Alabama river, and South to the Gulf of Mexico for "Time Goods," your committee are fully impressed with the great importance of urging, by every means, within your reach, the early inception and speedy completion of this work.

To this end, your committee recommend that a preliminary survey and estimate be made, that the President and Directors be instructed to ascertain what aid can be obtained from the connecting roads, North and South, and so soon as they can obtain the requisite means to commence the work.

Your Committee also recommend that the President and Directors cause a proposition to be made to the management of the South Carolina Railroad for a contract, for a term of years, to use their road from Kingsville to Columbia, and also to Augusta, upon such terms and conditions as can be agreed upon by this Company. And should advantageous arrangements be made therefor, then they may for the present suspend the work of constructing the branch referred to, otherwise to press the matter to a speedy construction.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. L. FREMONT,
For Committee.

The report was received and referred to the Board of Directors.

Mr. Parsley introduced the following resolution :

Resolved, That the salary of the President of this Company, for the ensuing year, be fixed at the sum of Thirty-five hundred dollars, and that of the Treasurer and Secretary at Twenty-five hundred dollars.

The resolution was amended so as to fix the President's salary at Thirty-six hundred dollars, and passed.

On motion by Mr. Parsley :

Resolved, That no Director of this Company shall, directly or indirectly, become a contractor with it for the supplying or delivery of any supplies, or the purchaser of any property or effects of this Company.

On motion, an election of President and Directors for the ensuing year was entered into, resulting as follows : For President, W. B. Giles, 4,840 ; H. M. Drane, 4,062. Giles elected.

Directors.—O. G. Parsley, H. Nutt, J. Eli Gregg, John Dawson, D. S Cowan, R. Bradly, J. G. Burr, J. L. Bartlett, C. Graham, Dr. A. J. DeRosset.

On motion of Col. J. G. Burr :

Resolved, That the next annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company be held in Wilmington, on Wednesday after the third Monday in November next.

G. R. French and Jas. A. Bradley were, on motion, appointed Auditing Committee for the ensuing year.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

Proceedings of the Thirty-First Session of the North Carolina Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

FIRST DAY.

The Conference met and was called to order at the appointed hour ; Bishop D. S. Doggett presiding.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Bishop, at the completion of which he offered some introductory remarks in reference to the system of Methodism, the annual reunion of the preachers, and the peculiarities which characterize these Conferences.

An election for Secretary was then entered into, resulting in the re-election of Dr. B. Craven.

The Standing Committees were announced by the Secretary as appointed at the last Conference.

On motion of Rev. Dr Reid, the Committee on Nominations were instructed to add to the above committees such lay delegates as they may see proper.

On motion, Revs. R. S. Moran, L. S. Burkhead, W. H. Bobbitt, and C. F. Deems, D. D., were excused from serving on the Committee on Education, owing to the demands upon their time by other and more important duties.

The Committee on Nominations were, on motion of Rev. Dr. Reid, instructed to fill the vacancies occasioned by excusing the above gentlemen from serving on the Education Committee, and report their action to the Conference to-morrow.

On motion of Rev. L. S. Burkhead, the hours for meeting and adjournment were fixed at 9½ A. M. and 1½ P. M., respectively, during each day the Conference shall remain in session.

Rev. J. P. Moore moved that a committee of seven delegates (three clerical and four lay) be appointed to devise a more efficient mode for the election of lay delegates, which motion was passed.

Subsequently another motion was offered, so amending this motion as to make the number of lay delegates on the committee at least one from each Presiding Elder's District.

This committee consists of Revs. J. P. Moore, C. F. Deems, D. D., H. T. Hudson, and Messrs. Jno. B. Williams, A. W. Steele, Geo. W. Johnston, A. H. Merritt, Frank C. Robbins, W H. Cunninggin, S. D. Wallace, and Dr. J. F. Miller.

On motion of Rev. L. L. Hendren, a committee of five delegates was appointed on the Interest of the Colored People, consisting of Rev. J. W. Jenkins, Rev. N. H. D. Wilson, Rev. Wm. Barringer, Rev. W. R. Webb, and W. C. Pinnix, Esq.

Rev. Dr. Reid moved that the Committee on Finance be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a plan for the consolidation of all collections. Carried.

On motion, a Committee on Temperance, composed of the following delegates, was appointed : Revs. H. T. Hudson, A. R. Raven, and Frank H. Wood.

Question 15th, referring to the examination of ministerial character, was then taken up.

Considerable discussion ensued regarding the form prescribed for the report of the operations of ministers during the year, which occupied much time.

A motion was offered by Rev. R. S. Moran, which was carried, to the effect that the written report be dispensed with, and that when the names of delegates were called, the ministers should answer and report verbally.

Rev. J. P. Moore stated that to-morrow being the day set apart by proclamation of the President of the United States, and the Governor of the State of North Carolina, as a Thanksgiving Day, he would move that the Committee on Public Worship be instructed to make suitable appointment for the delivery of a sermon in the Church at 12 o'clock. This motion was put to the house and passed. A prayer meeting was suggested instead of a sermon.

Rev. Dr. Deems offered an amendment to the effect that Bishop Doggett, the presiding officer, be appointed to deliver this sermon, but the Bishop begging to decline the appointment owing to the fatigue and over-exertion he had experienced recently, in traveling and presiding over two Conferences, the amendment was withdrawn.

A communication from the Southern Methodist Publishing House, located at Nashville, Tenn. was read by direction of the Bishop, and, on motion, referred to the Committee on Periodicals.

[During the war this Publishing House was almost completely demolished. It is gratifying to note that its condition now, as shown in the communication, is quite flourishing, and there are abundant evidences that prosperity awaits its operations in future.]

On motion the Conference then adjourned until to-morrow morning 9½ o'clock.

SECOND DAY.

NOVEMBER 28.

The Convention was called to order at 9½ o'clock ; Bishop D. S. Doggett in the Chair.

Religious exercises were conducted by Rev. Jas. Reid.

The journal of yesterday was read and, on motion, adopted after some few corrections.

The roll was called and the arrival of other delegates noted.

Rev. A. H. Merritt, was then, on motion, elected Assistant Secretary.

Rev. H. L. Singleton, of the First Presbyterian Church ; Rev. A. Paul Repiton, of the Baptist Church ; Rev. Mr. Gage, of the South Carolina Conference ; and General R. B. Vance, of Buncombe county, were severally introduced to the Conference and invited to seats among the delegates.

On motion of Rev. R. S. Moran, the committe on Missions were discharged, with instructions to commit their unfinished work to the Board of Missions.

The committee on Nominations, reported the following committees ;

On Education.—Revs. N. H. D. Wilson, William Barringer, J. T. Wyche, James Wheeler, M. C. Thomas, J. W. Jenkins, J. N. Andrews, and Messrs A. H. Merritt, J. B. Littlejohn, Dr. J. F. Ford.

On Books and Periodicals.—Rev. W. H. Cunninggin, and George W. Johnson, Esq.

On Sunday Schools.—Messss. L. C. Hubbard, J. M. Ward.

On Bible Cause.—J. C. Pinnix, Esq., and Rev. Frank C. Robbins.

On Necessitous Cases.—Messrs. Robert E. Morris, and Ahi Robbins.

On Parsonages.—Messrs. S. D. Wallace, and Jesse Bizzell, and Rev. W. R. Webb.

On the Pastorate.—Messrs. A. W. Steel, Lewis Philips, and John W. Leak.

On Committees.—Messrs. J. F. Miller, and Lorenzo D. Andrews.

On Finance.—Messrs. J. Buxton Williams, and R. R. Guyer.

On motion, the report was adopted.

Rev. M. L. Wood was substituted for Rev. J. F. Smoot on the Committe on Finance, the latter not having arrived.

The consideration of the 15th question, relating to the examination of ministerial character, was then resumed.

On motion of Rev. R. S. Moran, it was resolved that during the examination of character the Conference shall sit with open doors.

The names of the Elders were called by Districts, and they severally passed the examination of character as far as the list was proceeded with.

The reports from the Districts, Circuits and Stations were generally good ; extensive revivals and numerous accessions to to the Church were announced.

On motion of Rev. R. S. Moran :

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Worship be requested to invite Rev. Jno. S. Long to deliver his lecture on "Ethics of History," in this Church, to-night ; and that a collection be taken up for the benefit of the Church at Washington, for which purpose the lecture was prepared.

The committee reported that the lecture would be delivered to-night.

After the benediction Conference adjourned until to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

THIRD DAY.

NOVEMBER 29.

The Convention was called to order by the Bishop at 9½ o'clock.

Religious exercises were conducted by Rev. Peter Doub.

The minutes of the proceedings of yesterday were read and adopted.

Question 15th, relating to ministerial character, was again resumed, and the call of Elders proceeded with as on yesterday.

Those answering to the call severally passed this annual examination of character.

Rev. Mr. Hardy, of the Presbyterian Church and Agent in North Carolina for the American Bible Society, was then introduced to the Conference, and welcomed in his official capacity and invited to address the body in behalf of the institution he represented. In introducing this gentleman to the Convention the Bishop made some complimentary and graceful remarks, at the same time trusting that the Conference would respond practically to any request the gentleman should make.

Rev. Mr. Hardy, being thus invited, addressed the Conference in regard to the work he was engaged in. He alluded with feeling to the welcome he had always met with from this Conference and the individual members, and also the kindness he had been the recipient of from other bodies and denominations in the State. He stated that the object of the Society which he represented was solely and entirely the publication of the Word of God. He reported the work as growing in the hearts of the people, and solicited contributions in its behalf from the Conference. The gentleman then made some very interesting remarks regarding his labors in this State, during which it was stated that over 30,000 copies of the Bible had been distributed by the American Bible Society within our borders.

The Bishop commended these remarks to the consideration of the Committee on the Bible Cause in preparing their report.

Rev. Mr. Barringer moved that Rev. Dr. Reid preach the sermon on the Pastorate to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, which motion was carried.

The report from Trinity College was then read by the President of that institution, Dr. B. Craven, and is as follows :

REPORT FROM TRINITY COLLEGE.

During the past Conference year the College has been as successful in all departments as could reasonably have been expected. The number of Matriculations have been one hundred and twenty-seven, the greatest number present at any one time was ninety-two.

The health enjoyed by the Faculty and Students has been remarkable; there has not been a single case of sickness among us in any way; but by the blessings of God all have been able almost at all times to attend to every duty.

The general deportment, attention to duty, and tone of morals and religion, have been delightful to the Faculty, and are to us a source of devoted thanksgiving to God. Nearly every student has been successful in study, all have conducted themselves with great propriety; none have been guilty of gross violations of College law, or of disreputable conduct in general. During the whole year there has been a lively religious influence among the students, and about two months since we had a most powerful and extensive religious revival, lasting nearly four weeks. Nearly all who were not already professors of religion were converted; many of them brilliantly and powerfully. During some months, shouting and praising God have been far more common than the usual noise of College life. Of the ninety-two students now present, seventy-six are members of the Church; three Baptists; two Presbyterians, one Lutheran, one Episcopalian, and sixty-nine Methodists. Genuine, effective, experimental religion was not only among the students during the revival, but still continues; on the Sabbath morning and at night, in the Sabbath School and in prayer meetings, in the class meeting and at morning prayers, we frequently have most gracious seasons. And the Faculty are of opinion, that the young men are acquiring a religious life, which in connection with thorough scholarship, will prepare them for great usefulness, both in Church and State.

The Theological Department, which the Conference, at its last session, advocated so zealously, and for which it so handsomely provided, has been a success far beyond the expectation of the most sanguine friends.

A course of study has been arranged after much consultation with the best Theological Schools in the country. It is believed that our course accords with the Bible and Methodism ; that it will fully meet the wants of the Church ; that in grade, it ranks with the best in the land, and we have found, by trial, that it is practicable, and can be executed. The arrangement for instruction will accommodate such as may wish to remain but a short time ; those who desire to attend to Theological studies exclusively ; those who have already completed their literary course, and those who wish to take the regular College course in connection with Theology.

Fifteen young men, are now in that department ; they attend to their studies and duties zealously, and are making rapid progress generally.

The department is pre-eminently popular both in itself and in its Professor. Dr. Doub has proved to be not only a thoroughly competent, but a very successful teacher He is doing a good work and doing it well He is not only personally popular with the students, but his teaching is successful every way, and will be felt by the whole country in the days to come.

The Trustees most earnestly desire the Conference to sustain Dr. Doub at the College, feeling assured that it is a good arrangement, and will be a blessing to the Church.

Since last Conference the Trustees have increased the Faculty by electing William C. Doub, A. M., Professor of Natural Science. Prof. Doub entered the College at the beginning of the present term, and has contributed in no small degree to our efficiency and success. We need one more Professor, and the Trustees will promptly supply that deficiency as soon as our patronage is sufficient.

It may be proper to say to the Conference that preacher's sons, under twenty-one years, are not charged any tuition fees whatever, and that when the board is paid strictly in advance, they will be charged two dollars per month less than others.

At the last annual meeting of the Board of Trustees it was unanimously resolved that henceforth, for every twenty-five over one hundred paying students, one preacher's son shall be received free from all expense. This proposition will be carried out in good faith, and it is hoped that at no distant day we shall have the requisite number to commence.

Also, at the last meeting of the Board, a proposition was made to the corporation by the Government of the United States to establish a Military Department at Trinity with two or more professors, with an offer to expend $10,000 by the Government for suitable additional buildings, and also to furnish proper libraries and equipments generally, all the departments to be sustained by the Government, but all to be under the control of the College authorities in all particulars. This proposition was referred to a committee, which committee has not yet reported.

The Faculty and Trustees are greatly encouraged by the unanimity of the Conference in reference to the College So far as they know everything is harmonious, and we have very sensibly felt the influence of the preachers upon their fields of labor. If the Conference will actively sustain us, we are confident of success. Here we greatly need money for improvements and for the support of the professors ; but with one hundred and fifty students we can very well support the requisite number of professors and tutors, and freely meet all necessary expenses We most respectfully ask a united and zealous effort on the part of the whole Conference during the coming year, to increase our patronage and to extend our influence.

Respectfully submitted,

B. CRAVEN.

November 23, 1867.

On motion, the report was referred to the Committee on Education.

Question 13th, relating to Superanuated Ministers was taken up and considered.

When Revs. G. W. Deems, B. J. Blake, J. R. McIntosh, S. B. Dozier, Henry Gray, Wm. Holmes and John W Floyd were continued in the Superanuated relation.

Question 12th, regarding Supernumerary Ministers was then considered, and Revs. W. N. Abbea, W. M. D. Moore, T. B. Reeks, I. H. Hill, J. B. Alford and D. C. Johnson were continued in the supernumerary relation.

Rev. L. W. Martin was located at his own request.

The Committee appointed to report a plan for the consolidation of collections, made a report, which was laid on the table for the present.

The Conference then adjourned with the benediction.

The Impeachment Case.—The Minority Report.

Representatives James F. Wilson and Frederick E. Woodbridge handed in a report, dissenting from the conclusions arrived at by a majority of the committee.

They say : On the 3d day of June, 1867, it was declared, by a solemn vote in the committee, that, from the testimony then before them, it did not appear that the President of the United States was guilty of such high crimes and misdemeanors as called for an exercise of the impeaching power of this House. The vote stood—yeas five, nays four. On the 21st instant this action of the committee was reversed, and a vote of five to four declared in favor of recommending to the House an impeachment of the President. Forty-eight hours have not yet elapsed since we were informed of the character of the report which represents this changed attitude of the committee. The recentness of this event compels a general treatment of some features of the case as it is presented by the majority, which otherwise would have been treated of more in detail.

The report of the majority resolves all presumptions against the President, closes the door against all doubts, affirms facts as established by the testimony, in support of which there is not a particle of evidence before us which would be received by any court in the land. We dissent from all of this, and from the temper and spirit of the report. The cool and unbiased judgment of the future, when the excitements in the midst of which we live shall have passed away, will not fail to discover that the political bitterness of the present times has, in no inconsiderable degree, given tone to the document which we decline to approve.

Dissenting, as we do, from the report of the committee, both as to the law of the case and the conclusions drawn from the facts developed by the testimony, a due regard for the body which imposed on us the high and transcendantly important duty involved in an investigation of the charges preferred against the President impels us to present at length our views of the subject which has been committed to us by a most solemn vote of the House of Representatives. In approaching this duty we feel that the spirit of the partizan should be laid aside, and that the interests of the Republic, as they are measured by the Constitution and laws, alone should guide us, and we most deeply regret that, in this regard, we cannot approve the report of our colleagues, who constitute a majority of the committee. While we would not charge them with a design to act the part of partizans in this grave proceeding, we nevertheless feel pained by the tone, temper, and spirit of their report. But regrets will not answer the demands of the present grave and commanding occasion, and we therefore respond to them by presenting to the House the results of a careful, deliberate, and, as we hope, a conscientious investigation of the case before us.

Messrs. Wilson and Woodbridge then proceed to discuss the constitutional question with regard to impeachment, etc., showing, by reference to legal authorities, that an impeachment cannot be supported by any act which falls short of an indictable crime or misdemeanor. English precedents are referred to at length, and copious extracts are made from the testimony of the committee, in order to refute the reasoning and conclusion of the majority. They conclude as follows:

A great deal of the matter contained in the volume of testimony reported to the House is of no value whatever. Much of it is mere hearsay, opinions of witnesses, and no little amount of it utterly irrelevant the case. Comparatively a small amount of it could be used on a trial of this case before the Senate. All of the testimony relating to the failure to try, and admission to bail of, Jefferson Davis ; the assassination of President Lincoln ; the diary of J. Wilkes Booth ; his place of burial ; the practice of pardon brokerage, the alleged correspondence of the President with Jefferson Davis, may be interesting to a reader, but is not of the slightest importance, so far as a determination of this case is concerned. Still, much of this irrelevant matter has been interwoven into the report of the majority, and has served to heighten its color and to deepen its tone. Strike out the stage effect of this irrelevant matter, and the prominence given to the Tudors, the Stuarts, and Michael Burns, and much of the play will disappear. Settle down upon the real evidence in the case, that which will establish, in view of the attending circumstances, a substantial crime, by making plain the elements which constitute it, and the case, in many respects, dwarfs into a political contest.

In approaching a conclusion, we do not fail to recognize the stand-points from which this case can be viewed—the legal and the political. Viewing it from the former, the case upon the law and the testimony fails. Viewing it from the latter the case is a success. The President has disappointed the hopes and expectations of those who placed him in power. He has betrayed their confidence, and joined hands with their enemies. He has proved false to the express and implied conditions which underlie his elevation to power, and, in our view of the case, deserves the censure and condemnation of every well-disposed citizen of the Republic. While we acquit him of impeachable crimes, we pronounce him guilty of many wrongs. His contest with Congress has delayed reconstruction, and inflicted vast injury upon the people of the rebel States. He has been blind to the necessities of the times, and to the demands of a progressive civilization. He remains enveloped in the darkness of the past, and seems not to have detected the dawning brightness of the future. Incapable of appreciating the grand changes which the past six years have wrought, he seeks to measure the great events which surround him by the narrow rules which adjusted public affairs before the rebellion and its legitimate consequences destroyed them and established others. Judge him politically, we must condemn him. But the day of political impeachments would be a sad one for this country. Political unfitness and incapacity must be tried at the ballot-box, not in the high court of impeachment. A contrary rule might leave to Congress but little time for other business than the trial of impeachments. But we are not now dealing with political offences. Crimes and misdemeanors are now demanding our attention. Do these, within the meaning of the Constitution, appear ? Rest the case upon political offences, and we are prepared to pronounce against the President, for such offences are numerous and grave. If Mexican experience is desired, we need have no difficulty, for there almost every election is productive of a revolution. If the people of this Republic desire such a result, we have not yet been able to discover it; nor would we favor it if its presence were manifest.—While we condemn and censure the political conduct of the President, and judge him unwise in the use of his discretionary powers, and appeal to the people of the Republic to sustain us, we still affirm that the conclusion at which we have arrived is correct.

We therefore declare that the case before us, presented by the testimony and measured by the law, does not declare such high crimes and misdemeanors, within the meaning of the Constitution, as require "the interposition of the constitutional power of this House," and recommend the adoption of the following resolution :

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from the further consideration of the proposed impeachment of the President of the United States, and that the subject be laid upon the table.

JAMES F. WILSON,
FREDERICK E. WOODBRIDGE.

North Mountain Vineyards.

We are pleased to learn that a company has been formed for the creation of a large vineyard, near Mt. Clinton, in this county. The company, consisting of Messrs. Col. John H. Hopkins, Dr. Wm. D. Hopkins, A. S. Byrd, Esq., and Francis Staling, having already purchased 70 acres, which will be increased to 300 acres. They have ordered 65,000 grape slips of the best varieties with which to make a commencement.

These gentlemen also intend to engage extensively in the culture of the best varieties of fruits, such as peaches, apples, pears, apricots, etc., etc., the peach claiming especial attention.

Messrs. Firebaugh & Co., at Mt. Clinton, will also plant 10 acres this Fall in another vineyard of 70 acres.

The gentlemen connected with this movement are all energetic, go-ahead men, and they will know no such word as fail.

The land in the North Mountain region is peculiarly adapted to the growth of the grape and fruits of all kinds. It is already one of the best portions of our great county. When these vineyards begin to yield their rich and ripening fruits, it will be a land literally flowing with wine and milk and honey.—Rockingham *Register*.

Black Control of the Government.

A colored speaker of Philadelphia, named Wm. Foster, in a recent address to a colored meeting, said :

The enfranchised blacks of the South had assured the speaker that they would compel the Republicans of the North to do justice to the race. They held political control of most of the Southern States, and would not accept of any doubtful man for the Presidency. They would require a man of unquestioned soundness—such a man as Ben Butler, Charles Sumner, Thad Stevens or Ben Wade—a man whom the people knew and had confidence in. General Grant was the hero of the war, but he was no statesman or politician. He had not yet exhibited sufficient sagacity to detect the villainy of Andrew Johnson. In Grant's place, what would Ben Butler have done with the instigators of the Memphis and New Orleans massacres ? They would have been tried for treason, convicted and sentenced, that the President might have an opportunity of exercising his pardoning prerogative. The balance of power now held by the colored voters of the country would be respected. It would control the destinies of the nation, and in the interest of freedom and political and religious equality."

Only one colored man is elected to the next Massachusetts Legislrture. The greatest opposition to him came from his own race.

They say that Ben Wade meditates another speech, but whether to jump forward, jump backward, or turn a somersault is not mentioned.

A New York Sunday paper predicts wonderful phenomena on the 2d proximo, but wisely does not commit itself as to their nature.

We should like respectfully to inquire what L. Maria Child means by "the lusts of the Venus of Milo ?" That it was a "lust"-rous sort of a "sculp," perhaps.

The son of a judge and the daughter of a wealthy manufacturer at Chattanooga, made up a run-away match the other day, and did it.

Bennett recognizes the effect of the maledictions of the Herald, and to assist his new evening paper pitches into it in his big morning edition.

Beecher is suffering at the hands of religious editors on account of "Norwood." They can't appreciate the "calm poetry of New England" behind the foot-lights.

A farmer in the Tyrol was caught setting fire to his barn, when he killed the witness, murdered his wife and child, and made matters better by cutting his own throat.

Fitz Greene Halleck's last words were "hand me my pantaloons, Mary," addressed to his sister. She turned to the other side of the room to get them, and as she did so he expired.

A Paris physician says that six cigars a day will shorten a man's life five years.—Quilp says that for himself he doesn't care, but he never will assist in cutting short the life of a friend.

Bismarck is sick again.